FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT MILITARY POLITICAL CHIEFS MEET IN BERLIN

LD091755 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN) -- In close brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, the GDR National People's Army (NVA) fulfilled its patriotic and internationalist duty to preserve peace and protect the gains of socialism safely at all times. This was emphasized by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a talk in Berlin on Thursday with the chiefs of the Main Political Administrations of the Polish Army, Divisional General Dr. Tadeusz Szacilo; of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General Aleksey Lizichev; and of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Colonel General Dr Jaruslav Klicha. The representatives from the fraternal armies are in the GDR for an exchange of experience.

The speakers praised the high level of fraternal relations between their parties, peoples, and armies, which got new impulses from the decisions of the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The members of the allied armies are educated and trained wholly in the spirit of the consistently defensive character of the socialist military doctrine. They are aware of their great respnsibility to prevent war before the weapons start speaking. That is why they see it as their duty to reliably guarantee the protection of socialist society, life, and the peaceful work of the people.

MESSNER MEETS PACT PARLIAMENTARY CHAIRMEN

LD032013 Warsaw PAP in English 1833 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner met chairmen of parliaments of Warsaw Treaty states at the government headquarters here today.

On behalf of Poland's political leadership, the premier voiced particular satisfaction over the fact that the summit meeting of parliamentarians of socialist states had been held in Poland's capital. He also voiced conviction that establishing permanent cooperation and exchange of experiences between parliaments of Warsaw Treaty states would contribute remarkably to further expansion of cooperation of countries of the socialist community in streamlining economic and social mechanisms of socialist development, dynamizing processes of international cooperation and the rise in confidence and detente in international relations, particularly in Europe.

Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Lev Tolkunov stressed particularly the role of parliament in implementing changes now taking place in the USSR and remaining socialist countries and significance of parliamentary activity in popularizing disarmament initiatives and peace policy of Warsaw Treaty states in the international forum.

CORRECTION TO INDRA SPEECH TO PARLIAMENTARIANS

This correction pertains to the item headlines "Indra Addresses Warsaw Pact Parliamentarians" published in the 8 July East Europe DAILY REPORT on Page AA 1.

Paragraph four, line four should read: ...improved by partial steps such as the establishment of nuclear-free and chemical-free zones. Czechoslovakia is a co-author of... (adding missing words)

BEKTESHI HEADS GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO ALGERIA

AU031514 Tirana ATA in English 0929 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- At the invitation of Algerian Government, a government delegation headed by the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania Besnik Bekteshi, that will attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Algeria, left for the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vangjel Cerrava, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, Muhamet Kapllani, vice-minister of foreign affairs and other comrades.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the PSR of Albania Rachid Haddad.

Meeting With Brahimi

AU051400 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Tirana, July 5 (ATA) -- Abdelhamid Brahimi, premier of the Democratic Algerian People's Republic, received at the seat of the prime minister's office the government delegation headed by Besnik Bekteshi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, that is in Algeria to attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence. On behalf of the Government of the PSR of Albania, Besnik Bekteshi transmitted to the Premier Abdelhamid Brahimi the greetings and wishes on occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence, wishing the Algerian people further successes for the progress and prosperity of the country.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they talked on the close relations of friendship existing between our two countries and peoples and the perspective of their further development. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania, Dhimiter Stamo.

COMMITTEE INSTRUCTED TO EXPAND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

AU061709 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 87 p 5

[Text] Tirana (ADN) -- Cultural exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and other states have been developing steadily since the Ninth AWP Congress. Jorgo Melica, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries [name and title as received], said this at a session of the People's Chamber Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs. He valued these relations as a contribution for getting to know each other and for promoting the friendship with other peoples and states. The People's Chamber Commission instructed the committee and other state organs to make increasing efforts to deepen cultural ties with foreign countries.

'BRUTAL TERRORIST ACT' IN BLACK SEA RESORT

AU091731 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 9 Jul 87

["BTA Announcement" -- headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- A brutal terrorist act was carried out in front of the International Hotel at the Bulgarian seaside resort of Golden Sands (close to the city of Varna). The incident occurred at 15.40 hrs local time, when the Bulgarian citizens N. Nikolov, O. Nikolov and N. Asenov, after kidnapping two children, tossed three hand grenades from a car parked in front of the hotel, which exploded in an alley and on a lawn in front of the hotel. Three people were slightly hurt and several motor cars parked nearby were damaged.

Police reacted immediately in order to eliminate the threat to the life and security of the Bulgarian and foreign nationals close to the scene of the incident.

Data available now suggests that the terrorist act was committed with criminal and adventurist motives.

Taking into consideration the fact that two children were held hostage in the car, the police tried to convince the criminals not to carry out any more criminal acts. Negotiations were held for more than 24 hours [as received] on the freeing of the kidnapped children. The police asked some of the relatives of the criminals to cooperate in the negotiations.

Thanks to the efforts of the police, the criminals were arrested and the children were saved. An investigation has been started into the incident.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SED'S AXEN

Zhivkov Receives Axen

AU091732 Sofia BTA in English 1557 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, who is visiting this country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

They exchanged information on the tasks of the BCP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at present for the further construction of developed socialist society. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the fruitful development of the relations between Bulgaria and the GDR in the different spheres of life, and desire for their further widening and deepening.

The two sides assessed highly the Soviet peace initiatives. They stressed the importance of the Berlin meeting of the Political Conslutative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states (May 1987). It was emphasised that Bulgaria and the GDR will continue to contribute to the realization of the proposals set forth at the meeting oriented toward consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

Mr Milko Balev, ember of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP also attended the meeting.

Dynamic Cooperation Noted

LD092310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia 9 Jul (ADN) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BPC Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received in Sofia today Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

It was noted that cooperation between the SED and the BCP, and between the GDR and Bulgaria is developing dynamically. This gives reliable preconditions for the shaping of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries in line with the new demands created by the development of socialism and world politics. In the foreign policy sphere, this has given specific expression to the common struggle for the implementation of the peace strategy of socialism, which was reaffirmed by the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Zhivkov and Axen noted that in keeping with this, the initiatives of the GDR and Bulgaria for the creation of nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones in central Europe and in the Balkans are meeting with broad international support. On qustions of disarmament, priority has to be given at present to the conclusion of an agreement on the removal of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe without ifs, ands, or buts. Such an agreement would represent a significant step toward worldwide disarmament, security, cooperation, and understanding.

On the same day Axen had a comprehensive exchange of views and experience with Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and with BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev. They discussed current issues concerning relations between the SED and the BCP, and the international activity of both parties, including the struggle of communist and workers' parties for peace and social progress.

TECHNOLOGY-MARKETING TRANSFER SEMINAR WITH FRG

AU091038 Sofia BTA in English 0959 GMT 9 Jul 87

["Bulgaria-FRG: Coperation in Technology Transfer" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- A Bulgaro-West German seminar of "Transfer of Technology and Marketing" was held here. Experts from both countries focused on the whole process of the emergence and realization of new ideas, technologies and products. They discussed important aspects of research and development, the speedy and efficient introduction of innovation into practice, the opportunities for gaining positions on the international market.

Opening the discussion, Mr Aleksandur Trifonov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology, chairman of the Seminar Organizing Committee, stressed the significance of the subject. He emphasized that in the conditions of a revolution in science and technology it is no longer possible for the individual expert, company or even country to solve all problems in this increasingly important field by itself. It requires close cooperation, the exchange of views and experience. The two-day seminar helps enhance contacts and seek new ideas for joint work in the future.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 7 JULY

Todorov Announces Agenda

AU071230 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1158 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1158 GMT 7 July carries a 5-minute live relay from Sofia of the opening of the fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Reporter Gerov announces the opening of the session by National Assembly chairman Stanko Todorov. Todorov is heard first calling for a 1-minute period of silence as a sign of respect for National Assemby members who have died since the last session. Todorov then announces the proposed agenda, which is as follows:

1. Declaration of the National Assembly on Turning the Municipalities Into Self-Managing Communities of the Population;'

2. Draft Bill of the Bulgarian National Assembly on the Territorial Waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

3. Draft Bill on Amendments and addenda to the Civil Procedural Code;

4. Draft Bill on Amendments and Addenda to tne State Archive [aktiven] Fund;

5. Report on the international situation and Bulgaria's foreign policy by Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov;

6. Proposal for changes in the compostion of the Bulgarian Supreme Court.

The agenda is unanimously approved without alteration by the people's deputies.

In ending the live relay at 1203 GMT, Gerov states: "In the official box are Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders."

Declaration on Municipalities

AU071444 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 7 Jul 87

["On Self-Managing Municipalities" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- At the session of the National Assembly, which started here today, the MP's adopted a declaration on turning communities into self-managing entities and their population into manager of the respective territory.

In the spirit of the resolutions of the 13th congress of the BCP, of the strategic course for qualitatively new growth and wider socialist democracy, a revolutionary restructuring process is taking place in all spheres of society in accordance with the principles of socialist self-management, reads the declaration.

Deep changes are necessary on the basis of self-management in the organization and activity of city council, municipalities, counties, the places where the main problems of the population are resolved -- material, political, administrative, cultural, social. Thus a new structure of authority in the territorial aspect will be built, where state and public principles will merge, working people will turn into managers, and conditions will be created for the further transformation from power in the name of people toward power through people.

The municipality is granted the right to take part in the determining of the structure of production capacities; to organize the construction of small and medium-enterprises; and to develop the system of self-satisfaction of the population with agricultural products.

The municipality will be responsible for full employment of the population; for the construction of houses and infrastructure; for the resolution of the problems of health services, education and culture; and for the development of recreation, sport, and tourism. The municipality is obliged to preserve and multiply socialist property, to maintain public order and to defend the rights of citizens living on its territory.

As an open system the municipality has the right to independently establish associations with self-managing economic organizations and other municipalities, with central organizations and institutues.

It is the right of citizens through consultations, referendums, general meetings, and open sessions to take part directly in the discussion and resolution of questions of vital importance to the municipality and in the exercising of social control on the usage and development of the projects it manages.

The state creates conditions for the municipality to become a self-supporting and self-developing social entity on the basis of its own income and expenses. The state will continue to support the economically underdeveloped municipalities, especially in the mountainous regions, through construction of new economic capacities and through subsidies.

According to the new status of municipalities the county people's councils will have to restructure their work on the principles of self-management, to give maximum assistance to municipalities, and to cooperate with other counties, with state and economic bodies in the resolution of tasks concerning the entire county.

Bill on Territorial Waters

AU071959 Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, Jul 7 (BTA) -- The Council of Ministers submitted for discussion at the fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly, which started here today, a Bill on the Sea Territory of Bulgaria. As it was pointed out in the report of Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the bill envisages the rights provided by the current international law and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, as well as the obligations which have to be undertaken by Bulgaria pronouncing these rights.

In accordance with the principles of her international policy Bulgaria has always considered that the unified legal regulation of sea-related activity will cooperate to the consolidation of peace and international security through the establishment of a comprehensive legal order on the problems of seas and their usage by mankind. Bulgaria was an active participant in all stages of the preparation of the convention and together with the other socialist countries stood consistently for the adoption of new progressive formulations, reflecting the positive tendencies in international relations at the present statge, pointed out Mr Andrey Lukanov.

In respect to Bulgaria's sea territory demarcation from those of the neighboring adjacent and across-the-sea countries, the regulations envisaged in th adopted document reflect the corresponding principles and norms embedded in the UN convention, with which it adheres to the historically established present actual situation.

The legal status given by the bill to Bulgaria's exclusive economic zone is in concord with modern law of the sea in respect to the granting of certain sovereign rights, jurisdiction and control. The establishment of this zone was announced by a State Council decree on Jan 12 1987 and is aimed at protecting the country's interests in the Black Sea. All other countries bordering on the Black Sea had alread imposed similar zones.

Other clauses of the bill are of great significance for the preservation of the ecological balance of Bulgaria's sea territories. These clauses empower the authorities to detain and hold responsible foreign vessels for violating the sea water pollution norms and for breaching the fishing norms within the limits of the exclusive economic zone.

Mr Andrey Lukanov again reiterated the Bulgarian Government's readiness to work together with the countries bordering on the Black Sea and with all other interested states in developing efficient measures aimed at preserving the purity of the sea and at eliminating the damage already done.

The members of parliament who took part in the debate noted the importance of the new legislation on Bulgaria' sea territories which include the internal sea territories, the territorial sea, the adjacent zone, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone.

From the point of view of foreign policy, the bill combines the requirements to use Bulgaria's sea territories in the interest of peace and international cooperation and the need to provide efficient protection to the rights and legitimate interests of the country, its sovereignty and security.

CONTROL COMMITTEE NOTES AGRARIAN SHORTCOMINGS

AU080900 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 87 p 6

[BTA report: "To Clarify the Causes and Thus Overcome the Deformations"]

[Text] Our public is familiar with certain weaknesses and shortcomings of our agriculture and food industry. The analysis of the systematic public control, exercised during the first half of the year, fully changes the impression that these are accidental violations or negative phenomena which appear sporadically or at separate places. On the contrary, it is the opinion of the control organs that lasting deformations are evident and that studying their causes is an important condition to overcoming them.

The trouble begins with the style, methods, and organization of managing the agricultural organizations and brigades. Many agroindustrial complexes have still not asserted regulations of their activities and the activity of their subunits, as well as internal rules or organizing the labor wages, the internal cost-account, regulations of private use, and so forth. Ignoring the opinion of the collective organs is a frequent practice. It appears mostly in the form of the administrative councils taking over issues that are the competency of the general meetings or the conferences. Crude violations have been allowed as a result of this. Ignat Georgiev has been appointed chairman of the "Loznitsa" Agroindustrial Complex without an appropriate decision of the conference. In the same manner Bogdana Goranova has been appointed chairman of the Control Council of the agroindustrial complex in the town of Samuil, Razgrad Okrug. The Administrative Council of the agroindustrial comples in the town of Isperikh has adopted by protocol an illegal decision to distribute 1 decare of soil from the city's villa plots to the members of the complex, and half a decare to the other citizens, providing notarial acts in return for payment. The chairman of the agoindustrial complex in Shturklevo, Ruse Okrug, has unilaterally decided to liquidate 145 decare of fruit-rendering vineyards.

The possibilities to increase the negative phenomena are being created also by the unreliable safeguarding of production, and a neglectful attitude toward building fences, provding lighting, and guarding the objects. No okrug has fully fulfilled these obligations. The field guards do not properly fulfill their duties; their age is high above the retirement age. There is some improvement in places where guarding duties are in the hands of the regular militia and motorized groups. This is confirmed by the number of violations that have been revealed and sanctioned. However, there are numerous examples of insufficient exigence and tolerance of violations. Despite the damages caused and theft that has been established, the agroindustrial complexes in Yuper, Isperikh, and Khlebarovo -- Razgrad Okrug; Khitrino and Venets -- Shumen Okrug; Rila -- Kyustendil Okrug; and Shiroka Luka and Dospat -- Solyan Okrug have initiated no indictments. The cattle in the agroindustrial complex in Kyustendil has destroyed 60 decare of wheat and 80 decare of corn; however no responsibility for the lost property has been sought. Some 64 citizens in the agoindustrial complex in Mikhaylovgrad have constructed buildings on usurped land. Some 450 decare of cooperative land in the agroindustrial complex in Lom have been illegaly distributed or simply usurped.

The control organs have found that the level of the elemental and accounting activity is insufficient. They explain this by the low education of the bookkeeping and accounting cadres. The fact that some of the bookkeepers in these branches have only a basic education is puzzling. No proper order and accountability exists in everything related to purchasing the production of the public and private plots, a fact used for leverage and theft.

The leadership of the Committee on State and People's Control recommends to the Administrative Council of the National Agroindustrial Union to adopt measures for the comprehensive metrological equipment of the agricultural organizations, and to equip them with instruments for measuring and grading the production. It is the committee's opinion that the issue of training highly qualified cadres is to be solved in the log range by increasing the number of agrarian economists in the higher education establishments.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 26 JUNE-4 JULY

AU042006 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian the Sofia press, and the BTA during the period from 26 Jun to 7 Jul report the following public appearance of Bulgarian leaders (source of each report given in parentheses):

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a festive tattoo and rally in the town of Svishtov on 26 June, as part of the celebrations marking the crossing of the Danube by the Russian liberation army in 1876. The tattoo was also attended by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff; Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA 27 June)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a plenum of Yambol Okrug BCP Committee in Yambol on 26 June, which discussed the further improvement of agricultural production in the okrug. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 June)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council and the Committee for Culture, chaired a national conference on children's toys and play aids that opened in Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture on 2 July. (Sofia Domestic Service 0900 GMT 2 July)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National councils, attended a nationwide meeting of genealogical experts held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia. (Sofia Domestic Service 1930 GMT 2 July)

Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a festive commemorative meeting for Vasil Kolarov in the latter's native town of Shumen. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 3 July)

Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian Tourist Union, attended the opening of the Seventh congress of the Bulgarian Tourist Union, held in Vratsa from 3 to 5 July 1987. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 3 July)

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 28 JUNE-4 JULY

AU041842 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts between 28 June and 4 July carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Smolyan Okrug:

Industrial enterprises in the okrug successfully completed their 6-month production plan, supplying extra goods to the value of over 6 million leva. (0800 GMT 4 July)

TELEVISION INTERVIEW WITH DEFENSE MINISTER

LD062332 Prague Television Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Studio interview with Defense Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik with unidentified presenter and questions from unidentified correspondents; recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Recently a session of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states was held in Berlin, and important documents were approved at the session. We shall now speak about them and about other issues connected with the defense of our country with Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense. I welcome you cordially in the studio, Comrade Minister. Allow me to ask the first question:

How would you characterize the present military-political situation in the world? What do you consider to be positive and what -- on the contrary -- does not let you, as a leading representative of the Czechoslovak People's Army, rest?

[Vaclavik] The military-political situation in the world remains complex and dangerous. The West's preparations for war still continue. Mankind has reached a stage where it is capable of destroying itself. I see as positive the fact that the CPSU has drawn lessons from this first, and that in the context of its strategy of acceleration and restructuring of society the Soviet peace policy, which is being supported by other countries of the socialist community, is gaining new dynamism. Soviet proposals for peaceful solutions have gained the support of not only socialist states but also the Western world, including Western Europe and the United States of America. And what does not let me rest at all? A realistic look at the military and military-political situation in Europe and in our immediate neighborhood.

On the path toward the removal of the threat of war only the first small steps are being made. I appreciate, for example, the conclusions adopted in Stockholm which we respect and fulfill fully, but we are concerned about the attitude of NATO countries -- including our neighbor, the FRG -- on questions of talks on disarmament and detente. Their representatives erect obstacles, not respecting mutual trust and equality and equal security. This is shown, for example, by the trend of voting with one hand in favor of removal of one type of dangerous weapon, and at the same time arming with new weapons. Thus, as a representative of the Czechoslovak People's Army, to which our party and people entrusted responsibility for defense of the country, I have to view the situation realistically.

[Question] We have all been able to acquaint ourselves with documents from the May session of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states. In this connection some views have appeared: Is the importance of the formulation of the coalition military doctrine truly that attributed to it by some commentators -- for others, on the other hand, maintain that this importance has not yet been explained and appreciated fully. What is your view, a view from a direct participant in the session?

[Vaclavik] I see the exceptional importance of the Berlin session in the fact that for the first time in history, a military-political formation has outlined openly to the world public the basic principles of its military doctrine. Our doctrine rejects war as an instrument of policy.

Its publication clearly refutes myths about the aggressive character of the Warsaw Pact or about the so-called Soviet threat. I would also say -- from the philosophical point of view -- it refutes the stubbornly asserted thesis in the West about violence as means of achieving the historical victory of communism. I also think that two other facts are historically important -- that the Warsaw Pact shows publicly the basic principles by which its defense forces are guided in carrying out the tasks which proceed from the doctrine. These principles -- you have no doubt studied them -- are solely defensive and peaceful in character. This feature is also underlined by the fact that Warsaw Pact member states at the same time put forward specific measures on how to progress further in the detente process, in increasing trust -- and finally, I think that the (?contents) of our doctrine is not a summarized view on the character and the waging of war, but a complex of guidelines on how to strengthen peace. We hope that governments and member states and leading organs of NATO will study these facts and will understand them correctly and will take a half-way step toward a joint examination of military doctrines and concepts, as the document proposes.

[Presenter] Question from MLADA FRONTA:

[Question] Comrade Minister, the Berlin document underlines quite clearly the defensive character of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states. I think, however, at the same time, that some people in our country [including, I think, young people] also think that this means a certain retraction from our military and defense efforts. Can one really view it like that?

[Vaclavik] I think that those who have arrived at such conclusions have overlooked or have not read some parts of the document from the last session of the Political Consultative Committee. I would like to draw your attention in particular to the part of the document on the military doctrine which says that -- and I quote: The Warsaw Pact member states have never strived, and do not strive for greater defense forces and armaments than are necessary for this purpose.

[Question] Why is it necessary to formulate this doctrine so categorically?

[Vaclavik] Because the preparation for the defense of the country is an objective necessity. It is conditional to the aggressive essence of imperialism which has not changed, nor has the character of its war preparations. Just for example: In Europe there are already deployed 380 U.S. medium-range missiles. The NATO states' armies are being equipped with the latest weapons. More than 170 large-scale exercises were carried out by NATO command last year -- and this on European battlefields -- and more than half of them against Warsaw Pact states [as heard]. I would like to stress there that the doctrine principles of NATO states are of an offensive character. [Words indistinct] military strategic concept about flexible reaction. Its basis is: the theory of deterrent by a trinity of means -- this means by conventional forces, by nuclear forces of the Pact on the battlefield, and with U.S. strategic offensive forces. The FRG recently asserted the principle of the front (?bloc) defense, which means that from the very beginning of a war the conflict transfers to the territory of the socialist states. Recently this requirement has also been reflected in the new strategic-operational principle of a deep strike against forces, which underlines the offensive concept of the military-strategic doctrine of NATO. I would like to underline here that the essence of changes in the military-strategic concept of NATO in recent time is a return, above all, to a conventional war, because of the disastrous consequences of a limited or universal nuclear war, and because it is a usable means of implementing state policy.

I think, proceeding from these viewpoints, that we do not have any right to make any mistakes in assessing this situation. We cannot allow a possible adversary to find us unprepared.

[Question] Certainly, you have met with views of trusting people who do not believe that someone would decide to use nuclear arms in a possible future war, and who at the same time point out the nonuse of chemical weapons in World War II.

[Vaclavik] Naturally each of us comes across such views. How justified or unjustified they are could unfortunately be shown only by an eventual military clash. We know, however, that the entire military planning of the U.S. and the leadership of NATO officially envisages that possibility of the use of nuclear weapons. NATO leading bodies regularly discuss the use of nuclear weapons, and hold regular staff company command exercises to practice using them.

Recently the U.S. Armed Forces held an exercise on general nuclear war during the "Global Shield" exercise. It is obvious that the danger of using mass destruction in the case of a possible war is still a threat, and it follows from this how dangerous it would be, remembering the lesson learned from World War II, to rely on the fact that the West would not use these weapons in an open conflict.

[Presenter] Question from RUDE PRAVO:

[Question] What about conventional weapons? The NATO politicians keep repeating their claim about the lack of balance in this sphere, about the superiority of the Warsaw Pact armies. What is the reality?

[Vaclavik] I would like to say that since the beginning of the eighties, greater attention has been devoted in the United States to the strengthening of their conventional weaponry. The United States even envisages increasing their forces by the nineties by 30-50 percent. In our view, the conventional weapons are at the center of attention because of two things: First, the theory of victory in nuclear war is today neither tenable nor attractive. It above all is met with firm opposition on the part of the socialist countries, and the growing general disagreement of the world general public as it represents the vision of nuclear war and the destruction of life.

Second, it is possible today to interfere in the progressive development in the world without taking a direct risk of an escalation of conflict simply by using conventional weapons. That is why we are witnessing the so-called upgrading of conventional weaponry, the accelerated building up of emergency forces, including troops for rapid deployment. I would like to emphasize that we are coming to the situation when the Western media and the military press claim that the Warsaw Pact armies have at their disposal disproportionately more tanks and artillery than the NATO armies. One of the most frequently used arguments is the alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact with regard to the number of divisions. When using this comparison, however, rather important facts are not mentioned, such as the fact that the number of troops and weaponry incorporated in a NATO division is generally higher than in a Warsaw Pact division. I would like to add that the NATO mobilization system makes it possible to supplement from overseas. It is typical that in enumerating the NATO armed forces in their statistics, relatively numerous national forces which are at their disposal are not taken into consideration, but they include our entire manpower there.

[Presenter] Question from OBRANA LIDU:

[Question] Could you illustrate your answer to the previous question by concrete examples from the operational preparations of the headquarter and the troops of NATO?

[Vaclavik] Certainly. The operational preparation of the headquarters and the troops is a main index of the preparations for nuclear war. The state administration and the economy of the countries in these pacts is involved to a large extent in a number of exercises. According to long-term plans, 200 significant exercises of all kinds of armed forces are held in the NATO countries annually. Approximately 160 of these exercises are being conducted in central Europe and, above all, against the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and GDR. The most extensive of all those exercises are held annually in the fall. I should like to stress in this connection that such a high concentration of staffs and troops, ready to combat in a certain limited space in a very limited span of time, meaning some 15 to 20 days, creates a particularly dangerous situation which necessarily gives rise to speculation as to whether or not they will be used against us. For example, this September, almost 250,000 persons are to take part in five operational and two tactical exercises on FRG territory; out of this, 80,000 soldiers, including French troops, will belong to the Second Army detachment of the FRG in south Bavaria. Naturally, no less disconcerting in addition are the extensive exercises during which considerable reinforcements of troops and technology are transferred from the United States, as well as from Britain, above all on the territory of FRG. I think that the proposal of the Warsaw Pact on the mutual elimination of the most dangerous offensive kinds of weapons from the zone where the two military formations are immediate neighbors thus acquires an even greater significance.

[Presenter] A question from RUDE PRAVO:

[Question] Comrade Minister, do you think that our people can sleep in peace, do you think that our homeland, the socialist states are secured against possible sudden attack? Do you think that the combat readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Warsaw Pact states, is on a desirable level?

[Vaclavik] As I have already said, the Armed Forces of all the member states of the Warsaw Pact must be maintained in the composition and at a standard which would make it possible for them to ward off any aggression. I should like to say that our Czechoslovak People's Army has reached a high degree of combat readiness, armed with up-to-date technology. And I also stress that the main merit for this goes to the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, who are all devoting increased attention to our Army, and naturally also to our soldiers who very conscientiously fulfill their everyday tasks stemming from this combat readiness.

[Question] I should like to ask another question, connected with this. The combat readiness of an army is assessed, to a certain extent, on the political and expert level of its commanders. From this point of view, how do you assess the command corps of the Czechoslovak People's Army?

[Vaclavik] I can say without exaggeration that the commander corps of the Czechoslovak People's Army are at the moment sufficiently politically and technically trained, and dedicated to party policy.

A considerable part of the officers and battalion leaders come from families of workers and peasants; they are members of the CPCZ and candidates of the CPCZ. The nationality composition of the commander corps correspond to the nationality structure of society; more than 50 percent of the officers have university education, and recently there has been a considerable reduction in the age of officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army. I should say that an overwhelming majority of them fulfill their duties in a responsible way, exerting great effort.

[Question] Allow me yet another question. What is the interest today among young people in military professions?

[Vaclavik] The current requirements for supplementing the commander corps of our Army are, as to the numbers, relatively higher. This is currently because members of the commander corps, who witnessed the birth of our Czechoslovak People's Army, are retiring. Although the need for cadres is now higher, we cannot make any concessions with regard to the quality of applicants for courses in military schools, particularly in the sphere of cadre prerequisites.

This also applies in the health sphere, intellectual abilities, character features, and so on. One cannot give a definitive reply to this question. Military schools are a source of replenishment for the command staff of our Army. Among them, above all, are high military schools at which graduates from millitary grammar schools and civilian secondary schools study for graduate diplomas. Battalion leaders corps replenish from the ranks of graduates of military secondary specialized schools. In order not to restrict the chances for boys who are training at vocational schools, we have our military specialized vocational training schools. Another area of replenishment is from our own ranks -- that is, from servicemen and also reservists.

Generally, we can say that an interest in Army professions exists among civilian youth. This is true about pupils in 8th grade basic schools, and applicants for places at military secondary schools. But I cannot say the same about applications to high military schools. A considerable number of applicants cannot be accepted because they do not fulfill the requirements which I mentioned earlier. Interest in humanitarian directions exceeds many times over the interest in high military schools of command and technical directions. The atmosphere on the whole is influenced by the general attitude of secondary school youth: to look for professions where there is no direct responsibility for people and equipment. I can say, I think, that parents to a considerable extent influence this. In their attempt to make an easier path through life for their children, they do not always direct them toward the priority importance for society. We know that this is not easy, that this also needs above all courage, self-discipline, to deal with these questions.

[Presenter] Question from KVETY:

[Question] What prospects are there in our army for young officers? Have they got a chance to assert themselves and to advance in posts, or be promoted to higher ranks?

[Vaclavik] Just as in civilian life, in civilian professions or in army professions, everyone is the maker of his own happiness and his own prospects. This depends above all on one's attitude to work, what results he achieves, what his attitude toward people is, what his political commitment is, professional training.

In general, this depends on results achieved in the post he is in. Besides this, from the viewpoint of the best development of our commander and technical cadres, we require that at individual posts everyone has corresponding education and also the necessary practice. This is from 2 to 4 years in a post. We also require that he increases his professional skills, broadens his political knowledge, and naturally, that after his practice he continues to study further in our military academies, and in academies of friendly armies. The best professional soldiers who achieve the best results in their post are expected to study in the Academy of Soviet Army General Staff. For example, an officer, if everything is proceeding normally, can be a captain at the age of 28. At 35-37 he reaches the rank of lieutenant colonel. Naturally it is possible to promote professional soldiers for excellent results in military and political training. A similar situation exists in the battalion leader corps.

[Question] Comrade Minister, we have spoken about command corps, about soldiers undergoing military service. You have been in the Army for years, you have a wealth of experience. What is your view of today's young people who are now entering the Army?

[Vaclavik] I could say justifiably, without exaggeration, that the majority of young people love their socialist homeland, link their life plans with socialism, and are interested in domestic and foreign events. However, we cannot fail to notice that some young people continue to find it difficult to understand the building of socialism as an important revolutionary process that cannot be without problems. They keep alive in themselves various negative views. They take for granted the advantages of socialism and the growth of the living standard.

Some of these boys show dislike of committing themselves to political and social activity. They accept uncritically everything that comes from the West. In the Army people reveal their character more fully, whether in a positive or a negative way. They do not want to [word indistinct]. It is more difficult in the Army to cover up. It shows up faster in the Army who is who: Who is hard-working, who is selfless, who has initiative, who is honest, and also views and attitudes are revealed more quickly.

Naturally we know how many young people who enter the Army are disturbed in one way or another and they have to be given special attention. We would also want our boys to be more psychologically resilient so they are better able to cope with the beginning of military service and its difficulties, and so they can adapt themselves to the military environment and become more physically fit. I am aware of the fact that it is not enough to simply note these shortcomings and talk about them. They spring from the education of these young people in families, schools, and places of work as well as from the fruitless use of their free time. I am convinced that the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union will discuss these issues and I can assure them that we shall do our utmost in the Army to contribute to this.

[Question] It is obvious that one of the most important prerequisites of successful military service is the ability to overcome obstacles and difficulties. However, this runs against the effort on the part of the parents to make the life of their children as pleasant as possible. They often continue in this effort even after their sons have started military service. What do you think about this, Comrade Minister?

[Vaclavik] To tell the truth these parents start worrying when their sons start their military service. They plead and request that they are placed as near to home as possible. Naturally, we cannot fulfill their pleas. We do this only in special cases of social needs, but only when they are sufficiently justified. Otherwise, of course, our young people must serve wherever the interests of the defense of the country and the Czechoslovak People's Army demand.

Second are the worries of the parents as to the material safeguarding of their sons, that is, they are worried whether or not their offspring will get enough food and whether they are sufficiently clothed. I would like to say that the Czechoslovak People's Army is very consistent in safeguarding the demands of good nutrition -- that our soldiers, indeed, have good food. They are well dressed, both in the winter and in the summer; they have all the equipment both for training and for care of our technology, for work in economy, for sport, for culture, and also for going out.

Naturally, they all have to take great care of their things, they have to be well-disciplined, they must look after what they have been allocated, they must adhere to the principles of hygiene, and they must look smart and be well-behaved in public. Similiarly, this also goes for the financial security of our soldiers. I think that the wages that they are receiving are sufficient to cover the needs. For they are getting everything else free. Naturally, we have in our country petty officers who receive certain additional payments for their rank and for their class.

On this occasion I would like to say another thing. Some parents send their sons disproportionately high sums of money. But they are not serving their sons well because, some, especially those who are inclined to alcohol, have committed many misdemeanors using the money sent by their parents.

[Question] In educating the young generation the strengthening of kollektiv relations comes to the fore, as well as suppressing negative phenomena, such as harassment of the young by the old. We know that you are now tackling this problem in the Army very enthusiastically. What are the results?

[Vlaclavik] I issued the Order of the Day in the year 1985 where tasks have been set for both commanding and political organs because we consider the strengthening of mutual relations to be one of the decisive factors for combat readiness of a unit of a formation. I should like to say in this connection that our effort is resulting in considerable reduction of manifestations of harassment. It has now become possible to reveal such phenomena and to tackle them much better -- by the commanders themselves. Unfortunately, we have had examples which had to be dealt with by military courts.

From the point of view of fulfilling what we have undertaken, we support, above all, those commanders who consistently solve issues of relations, who reveal the causes of ill discipline, who uncompromisingly punish culprits, who correctly organize the lives of units but who, on the other hand, also know people, know their views, care about them and solve their justified demands. We are also glad that the manifestations of this gross interference in kollektiv relations are at the moment being dealt with by schools and even by the communications media -- for after all, a large part of this harassment, these bad habits committed by the soldiers in the army, have started at some time in their civilian life, at schools and institutions and so on, in people who escaped the attention not only of educators, but also their parents. I think that we must be united in preventing these undignified and undesirable manifestations in our kollektivs, in our socialist society.

[Question] Comrade Minister, we have not talked very much about training. How is this training year progressing?

[Vaclavik] This training year is taking place, marked by an increased effort for the fulfillment of the tasks which have been set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the tasks stemming from the plan of the joint measures of the Warsaw Pact member states armies. These are demanding tasks. I would like to emphasize that we approached them after a thorough and exacting analysis of the level attained in our troops and headquarters: We have drawn specific conclusions and lessons from this, and also a whole series of political, organizational and cadre measures. I could say that for example we are improving the style and methods of the commanders' work; of headquarters political workers' responsibility for the preparation, education and all-round care of the subordinates.

I think that along with this we succeeded in improving the stability and realism of the plans, party-political work, everything that penetrates life, the work of the people. This is positively reflected in their thinking. Political awareness is growing, the feeling of responsibility for completed work is increasing. And what makes us most happy is that in the party organizations a healthy atmosphere of openness and critical demands on the work of communists is prevailing. We are judging the attained results quite objectively, critically -- we do not try to cover up shortcomings, we are also not exaggerating them. We know where our shoes pinch us. We investigate problems, the perpetrators of these problems, and seek ways out and adopt relevant measures.

[Presenter] Question from OBRANA LIDU:

[Question] Foreign observers took part in the winter exercise. What were they most interested in?

[Vaclavik] The exercise which took place at the beginning of February this year was the first military exercise in Europe held according to the resolutions of the Stockholm conference and the measures on the improvement of confidence and disarmament in Europe. The television broadcast a number of things and was very informative about the exercise and we can thank the television for this. Forty-one observers from 22 countries who were signatories at the Helsinki conference took part in this exercise. All foreign observers praised the very good organization of their stay in Czechoslovakia and positively assessed the standard of the organization of the exercise, the standard of the troops and of the equipment used in the complicated winter conditions; they praised the chances to speak to commanders and soldiers present at the exercise and to view some types of military equipment. Almost all observers said they were satisfied with the answers to their questions and confirmed that the exercise did not have a threatening character.

[Question] What did they think of our command corps?

[Vaclavik] I think that sometimes they wondered at the youth of our commanders. They also admired their professional standard, and their ability to organize combat and command their subordinate units not only in theory but in practice....

[Question] The care for the defense of freedom and independence of the homeland is not, and should not, be the affair of the Army alone. You, as the minister of national defense, have a great responsibility in this direction. Therefore you have the duty and the right to express yourself from this viewpoint on the way individual state bodies, mass organizations and institutions fulfill this patriotic duty. What can you say on this?

[Vaclavik] The care for the defense of the country is naturally an affair for all people, for the entire state, for all state and mass organizations and institutions. I am convinced that everybody is aware of this duty. The Defense Councils at the various level of the state administration efficiently tackle conceptual issues, they assess how the adopted measures are implemented by state bodies, economic and mass organizations. I think that this activity is regular and is improving continuously.

And cooperation with the Czechoslovak People's Army is also being perfected in this sphere. I would like to use this opportunity to thank party and state organs, social organizations and our working people for the all-round care given to the Army, for their support for our demands and for cooperation. I would also like to thank the parents of our soldiers for their good influence on their sons and their understanding for our work. I would like to assure our entire public that members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are fully aware of their mission in the defense of the country and socialism, they are devoted to their people and the Communist Party, they are loyal to the bequest of revolutionary and fighting traditions on which we shall continue to perfect our combat readiness and the ability of our army and our soldiers will be educated as committed defenders and builders of our socialist country.

[Presenter] Comrade Minister, thank you for your replies here in the studio and you correspondents for your cooperation. Goodbye, esteemed television viewers.

USSR'S YERMAKOV TO HEAD JOINT EXERCISES 15-21 JULY

LD081658 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 8 (CTK) -- Planned military exercises of ground troops of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armed Forces will take place in the area of the towns of Jachymov, Karlovy Vary, Melnik, Liberec and Decin in north and west Bohemia July 15-21, the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence has announced.

The exercises, to involve 17,000 troops, will be directed by Commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia Colonel-General Viktor Yermakov. The purpose is to improve field training of the troops.

In accordance with the final document of the Stockholm conference, all signatory states of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have been notified of the exercises and observers from all the participating states have been invited to the exercises.

Yermakov at Military Exhibition

AU091901 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- An exhibition entitled The Great October Socialist Revolution and Czechoslovak Red Army Members opened in the historical premises of the Military Museum in Hradcansky Square in Prague yesterday [6 July].

The gala opening was attended by Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, and Vasil Bejda and Vladimir Blechta, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments. Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR, was also present. In his speech Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army, noted, among other things, that some 12,000 Czechs and Slovaks fought in the ranks of the Red Army in the years 1918-22. They understood that the preservation of Soviet power and the victory of the revolution in Russia are the guarantee of the future liberation of the workers class in other countries, and also in Czechoslovakia. The exhibition documents the most important moments and events of the Red Army's struggle against foreign interventionists and domestic counterrevolutionaries.

Official on Foreign Observers

LD091314 Prague CTK in English 1210 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 9 (CTK) -- "The fact that foreign observers have been invited to military exercises on the Czechoslovak territory for the second time this year proves Czechoslovakia's determination to implement the Stockholm conference Final Act", first deputy of the Czechoslovak People's Army General Staff Commander Lt.-Gen. Jiri Brychta told a press conference today.

So far 35 observers from 18 countries, inter alia Canada, France, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the USA have promised to participate in the exercises to take place in north-west Bohemia July 15-21. A total of 17,000 soldiers are taking part in the exercises, of whom 16,500 are Soviet soldiers from the Central Group of the Soviet Armed Forces and 500 Czechoslovak soldiers, with 300 tanks and 21 helicopters to be used.

"The character of the exercises fully corresponds with the defensive principles of the Warsaw Treaty military doctrine since only coordination of activities of troops in defence will be trained," Jiri Brychta said. He stressed that Czechoslovakia wants to build the atmsophere of mutual confidence for foreign observers and to persuade them that the fundamental principle of Czechoslovakia's and other Warsaw Treaty states' foreign policy is the non-use of force in international relations. He added that just as at the military exercises in Czechoslovakia in February this year, optimum conditions will be created for foreign observers to correspond to the principles of the Final Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures.

HUSAK MEETS JOURNALISTS' UNION DELEGATION

LD262341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and Chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, received today at Prague Castle, on the occasion of the forthcoming Czechoslovak Union of Journalists' Ninth Congress, a delegation of journalists headed by Jan Risko, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists Central Committee and director general of Czechoslovak radio. The meeting was attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Otto Cmolik and Jaroslav Macek, department heads of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, head of the Office of the President of the Republic.

Jan Risko informed Gustav Husak about the results of the Czech and Slovak unions of journalists congresses and about preparations for the Czechoslovak congress. He stressed that journalists fully support the 17th party congress program and are resolved to do their utmost for its realization. He said the congress will concern itself with improvement of the quality of journalists' work so that the information media would contribute more effectively to the development of socialist society, to making the public better informed, and to the deepening of socialist democracy. It will discuss the improvement of prerequisites for journalists' work. He assured Comrade Husak that the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists will strive to carry out the mission of socialist journalism.

Gustav Husak thanked Czechoslovak journalists for their socially significant and responsible work for the development of our society. He expressed appreciation for the results of the Czech and Slovak journalists' congresses and the preparations for the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists' Ninth Congress. He observed that the Czechoslovak press, radio, and television present a livelier image, and that the information media react more quickly to topical issues, striving to take a more profound look at present problems and a more critical attitude toward shortcomings. This all means stepping forward in their activity.

The communist party and socialist state regard the information media as an important cofighter for explaining and pushing through the program for further developing our society, Gustav Husak said. The information media maintain daily contact with millions of people and strongly influence public opinion. From this arises the responsibility of journalists' work, which we appreciate and hold in esteem.

The main task facing Czechoslovak information media is sharing in the struggle for speeding up social and economic development, for restructuring the economic mechanism, deepening socialist democracy, and for implementing the aims established by the 17th party congress. As in Czechoslovakia, he went on, these issues are being discussed intensively in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They seek new ways and methods to make faster progress, raise the effectiveness of economic management, and unfold the people's masses creative activity.

In this connection, Gustav Husak singled out the importance of the report on the party's tasks for fundamentally restructuring economic management, delivered yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee meeting. This report evolved creatively from the Leninist concept of socialist construction and is, for our party and society, an important source of knowledge, experience and inspiration in tackling urgent future issues in the course of implementing the 17th party congress' conclusions.

At the meeting, Gustav Husak especially stressed the importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's ideas that the forms for developing socialist society cannot be understood rigidly and regarded as immutable. Its progress requires continuously perfecting the organization of state, social, and economic life, and the economic management mechanism and other sectors to ensure dynamic development, a continual increase of effectiveness, and that prerequisites are created for the growth of living standards and meeting the people's needs. Every period brings new political and economic tasks that one must react to creatively.

Gustav Husak added this new stage, and in particular its dynamism in the scientific and technological revolution, requires as a categorical necessity intensive economic development. Our experience also confirms, he said, that within this it is not possible to make do with the existing management system.

The conclusion on the need to carry out the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the transition from overwhelmingly administrative to economic management arises from this. In tackling these tasks, we proceed in line with the conclusions of the 17th party congress and the December and March CPCZ Central Committee sessions. The draft state enterprise law, that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government discussed in the past few days, constitutes an important step. We envisage, Gustav Husak said, that the draft bill will be submitted to the public for debate approximately in the middle of July, so the working people will have an opportunity to present their views and comment on it. The debate will also be an opportunity to explain the purpose and objectives of this important law and of the overall economic restructuring. At the same time, it is necessary to push to the front the accountability of working teams' stake in the mobilization of reserves, from the use of working time and fixed assets, to the quality of production, and in particular a far more emphatic application of scientific and technological progress to improve economic results.

Along with preparation of the state enterprise law, intensive work is also on going for the comprehensive program on restructuring. We will gradually apply its elements in the experimental enterprises to acquire experience, and will make use of it to encourage fulfillment of the goals set by the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The Ninth 5-Year Plan will be drawn up on the basis of the new mechanism. At issue is a long-range and highly demanding task, which will require intensive and enduring attention.

Gustav Husak pointed to the need to consistently link the resolution of conceptual tasks with the day's practical tasks. The urgency with which Comrade Gorbachev spoke about the necessity to tackle specific issues affecting the peoples' daily life and where the remedy depends above all on discipline, accountability, and order is already a lesson for us. Economic reform is indivisibly tied to the political system's further development and above all the strengthening of socialist democracy. We dealt in detail with these issues at the March party Central Committee session, which adopted very specific conclusions. A number of measures are being drawn up. They concern, for instance, the role of the working collective and its bodies, which is being tackled in the state enterprise law now being prepared. Many sectors exist, however, where it is possible and essential to make use of existing possibilities with greater resolve and initiative than before. We are concerned about ensuring that a lively and active spirit is brought to the life and activity of all party organizations, national committees, and national front organizations; that their conduct becomes less formal; and that all issues the people find interesting or bothersome are discussed actively and frankly, critically and self-critically on their floors.

We regard the broadening of public information and supervision as an integral part of democratization, said Gustav Husak. This principle must be put into practice consistantly everywhere. It is necessary for us to say more frankly that while carrying out restructuring a number of difficulties and conflicts -- manifestations of routine, inertia, and egalitarianism, ingrained habits and conservative ways of thinking -- will have to be overcome.

The role of the information media grows markedly in th current stage of development. The issue is that by knowledgeably explaining present tasks they help to evolve new thinking and produce a creative and active social climate; through truthful, objective, and responsible criticism they contribute to the struggle against shortcomings; they use their initiative to show and publicize good examples, said Gustav Husak.

To carry out all these intentions we need as the basic prerequisite the preservation of peace.

Therefore we shall, along with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, step up the great struggle that we are waging today in the international arena.

At the end of his meeting with journalists prior to the forthcoming Czechoslovak Union of Journalists' Ninth Congress, Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that Czechoslovak journalists will continue to share actively through their committed work in efforts to make our homeland flourish even more.

A cordial comradely conversation took place afterward during which ways to further improve the work of journalists were discussed. The participants expressed thanks on behalf of Czechoslovak journalists for the appreciation given them for their work and for the support accorded to them by the leadership of the CPCZ and socialist state.

DISCUSSION AT UNION OF JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS

AU090851 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 2 July both carry on page 3 approximately 4,000-5,000 words each of excerpts from discussion speeches at the Ninth Congress of the Czechovslovak Journalists' Union, held in Prague on 27-28 June 1987.

Stanislav Tome, chief editor of LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, is quoted by RUDE PRAVO as saying that "the journalists' political and professional standards are often at variance with the technical equipment of editorial offices; a journalist must frequently rely on obsolete production means. I think that the congress of our supreme journalists' organization should make a basic statement on this weighty problem, and categorically demand a systematic and far more rapid improvement of working and production conditions for its members."

The same paper quotes Martin Tobias from Short-Feature Films in Prague as stating that his organization "must always ask for an appropriate entry permit and for the approval of the appropriate director or head of an organiztion in advance of filming there. Whenever we deal with some polemical or critical material we frequently find closed doors that are not easily opened. It usually takes weeks and months to pry them open. In our experience, the moment it becomes clear that the material is critical, the leading staff ejects us from the plant premises even in the middle of filming, and sometimes uses various pretexts to call regional party agencies or security officers for help, going so far as to claim that the practices of 1968 are involved."

According to RUDE PRAVO, Martin Svehla, editor of "Television News" in Prague, noted that the campaign to implement the Set of Measures to Improve the Management of Economy (adopted 10 years ago) has been "relatively successful. The people believed us, up to the moment when the barren plain of inactivity began to spread between words and deeds and practical changes. Nevertheless, the Set of Measures continues to be valid and to bear some fruit; the fruit is edible, but it is not as outstanding as we had hoped." Speaking of restructuring, Svehla reportedly noted: "We have been rasing our qualifications for years, primarily to learn to recognize what is allowed and what is not -- what can be written about, and what may not, because some things must not be spoken about -- what is good, and what is bad. It was not easy to learn this; but today, I think, this qualification has become relatively useless. For even now, on the threshold of restructuring, it is becoming clear that not everything will be clearly black or white; that many a thing is losing its prerogative of being a priority interest and deserving preferential satisfaction and perfection, and that the certainties of many taboos and bans will also fall."

Only a journalist with independent, well-founded views, one capable of opposing even "influential pressures, will be able to work under these conditions," Svehla reportedly stated, adding that a journalist asking questions about restructuring will at present "encounter a barrier of fears, prejudices, and ignorance. The director of TEXTILANA enterprise in Liberec knows that the enterprise will be included in the [economic] experiment, but in the meanwhile he does not want to speak about this. The directors in CKD works have been forbidden to talk about this issue, and the same applies to AGROZET enterprise and to other organizations." Another example quoted by Svehla is the Slusovice cooperative, where "they willingly tell you about all that can be undertaken today, without any changes or regulations. But in the neighboring cooperative you will be told that they, too, would need 'the kind of pull' the Slusovice people have, because otherwise nothing can be undertaken, it is impossible to have rational management, any entrepreneurship is impossible, people cannot be paid precisely according to what they accomplish, and so forth. The journalist must decide what is right and true and what is not, what is progress and what is not." Svehla, too, is quoted on examples of filming teams being banned from plants.

Ladislav Hvizdos from the Czechoslovak Radio Bratislava is quoted by RUDE PRAVO as saying, among other things: "We must drop any illusions we might have that restructuring will find all doors ajar. The restructuring theory will be accepted by all kinds of people, certainly by the majority; but practical restructuring will not avoid sharp clashes, it will not avoid effecting a break in man and his habits, in his fear to lose position and power, in his fear of down-grading of his benefits. However, an increasing number of people are beginning to realize that the hardest, but also most urgent, task is to restructure man."

According to RUDE PRAVO, editor Jaroslava Markova from HOSPODARSKE NOVINY stated that, whereas not so long ago the communications media tended to see everything as being white, "today it seems as though the card has turned, as though we are rushing from one extreme to another. A wave of what is almost fashionable criticism has enveloped us. I definitely do not want to create the impression that I am in favor of weakening or limiting the critical tenor of our communications media. What I miss is proportion; I am beginning to look in vain for positive examples on the pages of newspapers and magazines, and in radio and television programs, for examples that would provide inspiration, provoke imitation, fill a person with verve and optimism, and raise one's confidence, activity, and involvement." Markova reportedly noted that the media are giving far more scope to pop singers than to heroes of socialist labor, elected deputies, technical designers, researchers, plant directors, or dairy maids.

RUDE PRAVO quotes Jan Zelenka, director general for Czechoslovak television, as saying among other things: "If I compare us with the Soviet television, I think that we are sometimes far too timid. What is hampering us? Partly our own shortcomings. In roundtable discussions we lack the courage to formulate our questions boldly -- we lack sharpness, particularly if we have ministers and other state figures sitting at our table." He is reported as saying that "at times we lack sufficient professionalism to know how to fully develop and use the principle of open policy. But this principle of open policy also gets a beating from certain external influences. I could quote here numerous examples to prove this, from telephone calls to letters from various figures, director generals, and even ministers who attack every criticism in the endeavor to halt us, at times to intimidate us, or even to raise a warning finger by mentioning the year 1968 and the rightwingers' excesses of those times. The party relied on the decisive majority of journalists during the normalization and during the past two successful quinquenniums. I trust that it can also rely on us in this completely new period."

RUDE PRAVDO also quotes Eugen Hanisko, first deputy director of Czechoslovak television in Bratislava, as saying that "we have not yet learned how to live under conditions of a broad socialist democracy with a frank and critically demanding social approach." Often "a critical article is not yet written, or the television team not yet back from filming, when various people begin interceding against the publication or broadcasting of the material in question. I say this because we have criticized such phenomena at the preceding congresses. But even our present experience tells us that these pressures on editorial offices and interventions from various state and sometimes even party institutions have been multiplying and growing, particularly since the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session. Instead of objectively assessing the criticized shortcomings and searching for specific measures against them, one starts looking for political or moral arguments against the authors of a critical contribution."

Hanisko reportedly stated that "the times are beginning with them other trends, too. We can note certain, often concealed, endeavors to indirectly cast doubt on the lessons and on the justification of the consolidation process in our country; these trends are relying on the lack of personal experience among the younger generation, including that of journalists, with the critical developments in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress. The anticommunist forces, but also the defeated right wing and antisocialist forces here in our country, are striving to abuse the changes in the CPSU's policy, the conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee' January session, and the restructuring of all spheres of the Soviet society for sowing distrust in the CPCZ's policy, in the resolutions of its 17th congress, in the fifth CPCZ Central Committee session, and in the realization of these resolutions. Superficial descriptions of external phenomena, ready-made schematic journalism, and habitual and hackneyed stereotypes continue to prevail in our publicity work. We must also resolutely reject the isolated instances of an unobjective appraisal of people, or even doubts cast on human dignity," he reportedly stated, adding that these negative phenomena signify a lack of any deeper dialectical thinking.

Finally, RUDE PRAVO quotes its editor Karol Mikulka, who is also chairman of the Ostrava regional branch of the Journalists' Union. He is said to have pointed out that at times the executives in economic organizations "literally refuse to speak to the editors of central newspapers" in the districts, and enterprise directors punish their subordinates for talking to the press without prior permission. "In this respect," he is reported as saying, "the press law became outdated long ago. Journalists are quite properly threatened with sanctions and penalties for publicizing certain incorrect materials and so forth. The very same law also says that the representatives of criticized organizations are duty-bound to react to criticism. Despite this they calmly keep silent, because they practically cannot be penalized. In fact, the press law does not mention what happens if this duty is not fulfilled, or if a 'witch hunt' is organized (literally with impunity) against an editor who had dared hold up the mirror to truth, disorder, squandering, indolence, irresponsibility, and so forth."

PRAVDA, which calls Ladislav Hvizdos chairman of the National Committee of the Commission of Economic Editors, also quotes him on the conflicting attitudes toward restructuring. "It must be stressed that restructuring gets its main and basic support among the workers' collectives, which have an undistorted attitude both toward the factories and toward all-social events, and also have no inhibitions to disrobe the specific truth -- contrary to the executive staff, which must answer for shortcomings in the first place."

PRAVDA also quotes RUDE PRAVO editor Karol Mikulka as saying that, "since practically every chief editor of a regional paper is simultaneously a member of the CPCZ's Regional Committee Secretariat, it would be only beneficial, were the leading editors of district papers simultaneously CPCZ District Committee members, and leading editors of enterprise papers members of their enterprise or plant party committee.

"Either their standards makes them worthy of being members of these bodies, or other Comrades should be appointed leading officers in the local press. It is intolerable for them to receive second-hand information about the sessions of party bodies, for instance, through a production-technical propaganda head who may stand lower in the party nomenklatura than the leading editor."

CZECH PRIMATE CALLS FOR CHURCH, STATE SEPARATION

LD032203 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] ANSA and AFP Western agencies, quoting information of Charter 77, have carried the following report:

Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the Czech primate and archbishop of Prague, sent a lengthy memorandum to Dr Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, on 30 April 1986 demanding the resolution of the most urgent problems concerning relations between the church and the state in Czechoslovakia. This memorandum was made available to the public only during the last few days. That is more than a year after it had been sent, the reason being that it had been, like the vast majority of previous ideas, proposals, and standpoints submitted by the Catholic Church, simply ignored by the relevant authorities.

The memorandum consists of two sections. The first, a brief but fundamental one, calls for the radical revision of the current Czechoslovak laws pertaining to church matters, which it describes as obsolete. Because they originate mostly in 1949 and are so vague that they can be interpreted almost arbitrarily, they do not both formally and factually correspond to the current state of affairs. The penal law provisions stemming from these laws and according to which practically any church activity can be the subject of prosecution, are subjected in particular to sharp criticism. It is worth mentioning that in this memorandum, probably for the first time in our history, the head of Czech Catholics officially formulates the demand of a thorough separation of the church from the state.

The second, a much more lengthy section of the cardinal's memorandum, discusses in nine items the most burning problems facing the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia. We will briefly cite the following items:

1) religious teaching,
2) the problem of training an adequate number of young priests;
3) permanent deaconates;
4) state authorization for clergymen to enable them to carry out their offices;
5) religious orders;
6) religious press;
7) spiritual exercises for laymen;
8) the danger of moral uncertainty for believers;
9) the occupation of dioceses in the CSSR by regular diocese bishops.

We will return to the individual items of this memorandum sent by Cardinal Tomasek to the Czech Ministry of Culture in some of our future programs.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES FROM 25 JUNE TO 2 JULY

AU052005 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 26 June through 1 July reported the following public appearances by Czechoslovak leaders. (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a Polish Embassy reception in Prague on 25 June, given in honor of visiting PZPR Central Committee Secreetary Andrzej Wasilewski. (RUDE PRAVO 26 June p 1)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visted the East Slovak lowlands on 25 June, where he participated in a "control day" devoted to the "unsatisfactory situation" in the construction of irrigation and drainage facilities, and in land amelioration in general. (RUDE PRAVO 26 June p 2)

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, attended the Sixth Session of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava on 25 June; the session approved the closing account of the Slovak SR for 1986, heard a report by Vladimir Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry and water management, on the state of forests in Slovakia, and amended the Law of the Slovak National Council on the National Prize of the Slovak SR (according to this amendment, the government may appoint not only the members, but also the chairman of the committee for the state prize, which has until now been always chaired by the minister of culture). (RUDE PRAVO 26 June pp 1, 2)

On the same day in Bratislava, Jozef Lenart also received Viktor Derkach, leading party secretary of the "October" municipal district of Kiev, who is paying a visit to Bratislava. (RUDE PRAVO 26 June p 2)

Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR, chaired a consultative meeting of the chairmen of regional national commitees of the Czech SR and the mayor of Prague, in Prague on 25 June; the meeting "critically assessed" the results of plan fulfillment of economic organizations administered by national committees in the first 5 months of the year, discussed the further development of these organizations, the construction of sewage water purification plants, and restructuring of the economic mechanism within the jurisdiction of national commitees. (RUDE PRAVO 26 June 87 p 2)

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of Czechoslovak and GDR youth in Hradec Kralove on 25 June, on the occasion of the "Third Day of Friendship of the Youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR." (RUDE PRAVDO 26 June p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, received Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, during latter's 2-day working visit to South Moravia in Brno on 25 June; they discussed "ways of solving some current national economic problems in the region." (RUDE PRAVO 27 June p 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, presented the Order of Labor to Jozef Janik, head of the cadre and personnel section in the Office of the Government of the Slovak SR, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Bratislava on 26 June. (RUDE PRAVO 27 June p 2)

On the same day in Bratislava, Peter Colotka chaired a joint session of the Presidium of the Government of the Slovak SR and the Secretariat of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. (RUDE PRAVO 27 June p 2)

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, chaired a session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR in Bratislava on 26 June; the session discussed cooperation between the Socialist Youth Union and other organizations of the National Front and the participation of National Front organizations in scientific-technical development in consumer and production cooperatives. (RUDE PRAVO 27 June p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, and Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the opening of a new building in Banov, Uherske Hradiste district, on 26 June; the building houses "social, medical, catering, and cultural facilities." (RUDE PRAVO 27 June p 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the Incheba chemical fair in Bratislava on 26 June. (RUDE PRAVO 27 June p 2)

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation from the Institute of Social Sciences subordinate to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by University Rector Abdul Sami Gafari [spelling of name as published] in Prague on 26 June; the talks concerned questions of deepening cooperation between the Institute of Social Sciences and the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College in scientific research and in the training of specialist cadres. (RUDE PRAVO 27 June p 2)

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, and Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, both watched the European Track-and-Field Cup Final in the Rosicky Stadium in Prague on 27 and 28 June. (RUDE PRAVO 29 June p 8)

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, was present when Philipp Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag, arrived at Ruzyne Airport in Prague on 28 June. (RUDE PRAVO 29 June p 1)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, paid a working visit to Nitra district on 29 June; he inspected the construction of the northern bypass around the city of Nitra, the construction site of the Andrej Bagar Theater; the "Rozkvet" united agricultural cooperative in Nitra-Ivanka; and the neighboring "Zeloprodukt" joint agricultural enterprise. (PRAVDA 30 June p 1)

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, chaired a session on the Prague party city committee on ideological issues in Prague on 30 June. (PRAVDA 1 July p 2)

HONECKER CONGRATULATES SOVIET SOCIETY ON ANNIVERSARY

Sends Greetings Message

AU051418 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 87 p 1

[Greetings message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Society for German-Soviet Friendship on its 40th anniversary]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades:

On the 40th anniversary of the DSF's founding the SED Central Committee conveys most cordial greetings to all members of this organization.

For 4 decades the Society for German-Soviet Friendship [DSF] has made a considerable contribution to firmly rooting the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR in the thinking and acting of the citizens from all classes and strata. In close cooperation with the other social forces united in the National Front, it is working in its specific way to steadily strengthen the tested militant partnership between the GDR and the Soviet Union as a great revolutionary achievement of our people and as the decisive basis for the successful advance of our socialist state.

Following the slogan "Firmly linked with the country of Red October -- Everything for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress," the DSF is contributing with varied initiatives in the political and cultural work among the masses to implementing SED's policy directed at the welfare of the people and safeguarding peace. This is shown by its active participation in the comprehensive measures taken everywhere in the GDR to honor the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, this most important, world-changing event of our century.

An outstanding place in the DSF's work is occupied by explaining socialism's peace policy, which started with the "Decree on Peace" of the young Soviet power and has proceeded to the constructive proposals of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and to the real chance to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. These proposals give strong stimuli to the peoples' struggle for disarmament and to avert the nuclear danger and open up new prospects for it.

Particularly in these days it is again confirmed to all the world that socialism and peace are inseparably linked with each other. At the same time, this stresses that actively dealing with those forces of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism that count on confrontation and arms buildup remains highly important.

The DSF is doing manifold propaganda work to acquaint the GDR citizens with the great achievements of the Soviet people and with the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. An important field of action is the cultivation of the glorious traditions of German-Soviet friendship, which go back to 1917 and since then have been actively shaped by generations of our people.

With its political work -- including in the "Collectives of German-Soviet Friendship" -- the DSF is promoting the fulfillment of the demanding cooperation requirements resulting in the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

The SED Central Committee expresses thanks and appreciation to all members, functionaries, and veterans of the DSF for their successful work in the service of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

We are convinced that in the future, too, the DSF will prove a loyal companion in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and in the struggle to strengthen socialism and peace and that it will prepare and carry out its 13th congress in this spirit.

In this we wish the DSF much success.

With socialist greetings,

E. Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and
Chairman of the GDR State Council

Comparison of 30 June Speech

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 1 July on page 3 carries the speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, given to the National Executive Committee of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, on the occasion of the society receiving the Karl Marx Order, in Berlin on 30 June. The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report, entitled "Friendship With the USSR Is and Continues To Be the Touchstone," has been compared with the East Berlin ADN German version published in the 1 July East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G1-3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reads: [Text] Dear friends and comrades: It is with great pleasure that I greet you, the delegation of the National Executive Committee of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, this important and meritorious organization of our country, which today celebrates the 40th anniversary of its founding. On this occasion I convey to you and all members most cordial congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers.

The GDR Soviet Friendship Society.... (omitting introductory paragraph and supplying additional passage)

The last paragraph in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reads: ...of the Council of Ministers.

On this occasion I congratulate you most warmly and ask you to convey my best wishes for the future to all members and officials of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society. (supplying additional passage)

JOINT IRANIAN COMMISSION SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD071421 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] At the end of the second meeting of the joint GDR-Iran economic commission in Tehran an agreement on the development of cooperation was signed.

The government delegations of the two countries, headed by Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry, and Iranian Industries Minister Shafe'i, agreed on measures for industrial cooperation, technology transfer, and trade.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CITES SED MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

AU081555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 87 p 2

[IRG commentary: "Words and Deeds of the Comrades"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The July SED membership meetings will all deal with the fourth Central Committee session, which is in line with the nature of our intraparty democracy. The Politburo report and the speeches given during the discussions, published in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and as a pamphlet, have been studied by members and candidate members and by many nonparty members. Initial ideas on the report and speeches have been exchanged in party groups and among colleagues. And now the comrades are gathering in membership meetings to discuss and decide upon the conclusions for ideopolitical work in their own spheres.

There are 88,447 basic and departmental party organizations in our country. That means the participants in the meetings will jointly deliberate 88,447 times on what can be solved in a better and more efficient way. [passage omitted]

Currently the SED has 2,324,386 members and candidate members -- every fifth working citizen in the Republic over 18. This ensures that the party lives and struggles in all spheres of society in the Republic. It is in close and trusting contact with the working people that the SED attentively receives their proposals and suggestions and carries out ideopolitical work among them. In this it is above all a question of providing theoretically found, practical, and offensive answers to all questions of the people with regard to domestic and foreign policy and of promoting their active cooperation. The membership meetings provide the tools for this.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY -- Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Antal Stark, under secretary of state in the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Education, who is in Berlin for the 15th session of the commission for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two states, for a friendly talk. The good results of cooperation in culture and science achieved in realizing the decisions of the 1985 meeting between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar were praised and the further shaping of these relations discussed. The partners in the talk underscored the exceptional significance of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which had again made clear that the international situation was being beneficially influenced by the peace intitatives of the socialist countries, especially of the USSR, and that the work of the peace forces was gaining greater influence. Today, Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, and Antal Stark signed the protocol of the 15th session in their capacity as chairmen of the commission. The discussions centered on an exchange of experience of the development of the education systems of the two countries and further cooperation in German and Hungarian studies. Both sides discussed preparations for the 1988 Days of Hungarian Culture in the GDR and the 1989 Days of GDR Culture in Hungary. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 3 Jul 87 LD]

KADAR, LIGACHEV HOLD TALKS ON CURRENT ISSUES

LD101022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Janos Kadar, the party's general secretary, met today in Central Committtee headquarters with Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is spending his holiday in our country.

At the cordial meeting which passed in a comradely atmosphere, the two sides informed each other about the recent Central Committee sessions of the two parties, and reaffirmed their mutual support in the activities aimed at developing socialist society and accelerating economic development.

They exchanged views on a few issues relating to the international situation and Hungarian-Soviet relations. The meeting was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, the party's deputy general secretary, who also conducted separate talks with Ligachev about the main areas of cooperation between the two parties.

JUSTICE MINISTER PRESENTS CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENTS

AU071059 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Jun 87 pp 2, 3

[Unattributed report on speech by Justice Minister Imre Markoja at the National Assembly session held in Parliament on 25 June: "Imre Markoja's Expose -- The Efficiency of the Criminal Code Is Increasing"]

[Text] In his introduction, Dr Imre Markoja, who submitted the draft bills on amending the criminal code and the criminal proceedings on behalf of the Council of Ministers, stressed, among other things, that the proposed amendments are not aimed at carrying out a thorough reexamination of jurisdiction or a radical reform of the system of legal institutions, and there is no need for reorganizing the criminal procedures either. We cannot disregard, however, the social and economic changes that have occurred since the creation of these laws -- that is, since 1973 and 1978 respectively. The increasingly unfolding process of social and economic reform, the consistent renewal of the system of political institutions, the widening of our international relations, and the considerable increase in tourist traffic have led, of course, primarily to positive results. At the same time, the number of social tensions and conflicts inherent in such transformations and changes in living conditions increased and certain disturbances emerged in the socialist order of values, the society's moral concepts, and the respect for legality. Dealing with these problems of our society and solving such conflicts can no longer be delayed. The criminal law has been playing a considerable role among society's efforts directed at resolving these issues. This is so particularly because there has been an unfavorable development in crime in Hungary in recent years, concerning both its qualitative and quantitative elements. Within the overall number of crimes committed in Hungary, there has been an increasing number of criminal acts particularly dangerous for society, and the number of crimes committed by children and juvenile delinquents, as well as recurrent criminals has also been increasing lately. The time has come, therefore, to reexamine our criminal laws and carry out the necessary changes to ensure a better defense of the society, and thus, create a more efficient means of fighting crime.

The minister also mentioned that the struggle against crime and for crime prevention are not only penal issues and the affair of the organs of criminal investigation and justice, but also demand the cooperation, united and organzed stand of the entire society. [paragraph continues]

The complexity of these tasks requires the establishment of a central coordinating organ. The Crime Prevention Council is soon to commence its activity. This council will consist of the scientific and practical representatives of the organs directly involved in crime prevention, and its task will be to coordinate and increase the efficiency of the state and public activity directed at crime prevention.

Then, Dr. Imre Markoja continued his address by analyzing in detail and justifying the submitted two draft bills:

"Our primary goal was to help, by means of legislation, the organs to increase the restraining effect of criminal punishment. There are several possibilities of achieving this. On the one hand, we can reduce the useless work burden of the criminal investigation organs by simplifying the law on criminal procedure and eliminating the superfluous bureaucratic elements from this procedure, and thus release considerable forces for areas mostly threatened by crime. Such a rationalization of the criminal procedure at the same time considerably accelerates the procedure in question, a similarly important legal-political and legal requirement.

"The other possible solution with which we could increase the efficiency of the criminal procedure is if, by further developing the system of calling to account, we provide the legal organs with a means that they can successfully use in their struggle against antisocial attitudes. Here the modificiations also belong which, by creating new criminal procedure facts and completing the existing ones and by introducing new qualifying conditions, expand and increase the defense provided by criminal law.

"As for the further development of the punishment system: In case the proposed modifications are approved, the system of alternative punishment will become general. The law, therefore, stipulates various punishments for the majority of criminal acts and the judge selects the most suitable one from among these possibilities. In addition, the sphere of application of several punishment and criminal procedures will increase considerably, and the proposal also contains the introduction of new forms of punishment.

"Finally, among the proposed modifications, there are also ones that adjust to the fundamental legal development trends of past decades, enabling a more lenient evaluation of certain criminal acts in comparison to the present situation. It should be stressed, however, that this is only seemingly contradictory with the fundamental goals of legislation, the increase in the efficiency of the means of criminal law. The approach which regards a stricter criminal law punishment as the only way to increase the efficiency of the struggle against crime is fundamentally wrong. Historical experiences clearly prove that exaggerated severity without differentiation has never led to results. The real guarantee of efficiency is to be found in a well selected and individualized punishment that is adjusted to the weight of the criminal act and to the personality of the criminal. Therefore, the efficiency of justice does not result from the severity of punishment but from the inevitability of this punishment. At the same time, there are also areas in which the application of criminal law means is not necessary, and this does not lead to real results either.

"We should also mention another of our fundamental goals we have taken into consideration during the more than 2 years of preparations. We analyzed with great care the shortcomings of the regulations that were discovered in the course of their practical application. The draft bills are also aimed at eliminating these shortcomings, solving the contradictions, and creating regulations that better adjust to practical demands."

The minister then spoke about the most important characteristics of the draft bills:

"The Criminal Code developed a system of measures applicable to punishment and criminal acts, a system that is modern compared to the international standard. However, we regard it necessary today to further develop the system of punishments.

"The reformatory and educative labor was introduced by the General Section of the Criminal Code, which was created in 1950. This method of punishment enables the courts to refrain from condemning to jail those guilty of lesser crimes when the goal of their punishment can be achieved through the joint effects of regular work and education. The reformatory and educative labor is used in practice; in 1986, the courts imposed this type of punishment on almost 4 percent of all convicts. It should not be denied, however, that there is too much formalism in carrying out this reformatory and educative labor, and the educational effect of the workplace community is seldom asserted; therefore, this type of punishment is not always adequate for preventing the convict from committing a new crime.

"That is why further development -- with the use of international experience -- is justified. Although the draft bill maintains the current form of reformatory and educative labor, it also introduces a new form of implementation; the public utility work. This means that the convict is obliged to work once a week on his day off at an enterprise, institution, or cooperative that is also operating on these days.

"The draft bill aimed at modifying the Criminal Code contains some fundamental basic regulations concerning this public utility work. The implementation rules will be greatly important, as they will be partly stipulated in the law on the implementation of punishments and measures, and, more specifically, in the justice ministry regulations to be published following the approval of the draft bill. The draft regulation has been prepared and it has been submitted for evaluation to the chairman of the Municipal Council and all the county councils. The answers coming in in the form of letters have contributed with several useful proposals to a careful regulation of the implementation of this new form of punishment, taking into consideration the realities, and to put this new form of punishment into practice in accordance with this and only gradually, by securing all the necessary conditions. I am convinced that the introduction of public utility work will also cease the feature of the punishment practice that led to an unjustified frequency in applying shorter, mainly suspended, jail sentences in lesser criminal cases.

"Another subject: The overwhelming majority of Hungary's population live and work in accordance with the socialist norms -- but a considerable number of people avoid the practice of regular work. A vagabond life-style is an unfavorable social phenomenon which we have to take a stand against by means of criminal procedure. We increased the efficiency of these means by introducing stricter reformatory and educative work in 1984. Although the implementation of this type of punishment was accompanied by numerous initial difficulties, it gained ground in the practice of justice administration. In 1986, our courts sentenced 927 accused criminals to strict reformatory and educative work, 1.63 percent of the adult convicts. The reason for this relatively low proportion is that, at present, strict reformatory and educative work can be imposed only for penal idleness in the classic sense of the world. Changes are, therefore, justified in this area, too. According to the proposals, the essence of these changes is to also give practical possibilities for the application of this type of punishment in cases of other crimes that are often motivated by the vagabond life-style of the person who committed these offenses. Prostitution, gigolo life-styles, profiteering, larceny, fraud, and the receiving and concealing of stolen goods are examples of such crimes.

"In creating the Criminal Code, we took care to create efficient means of justice administration against criminal alcoholics. Therefore, among other things, we introduced the forced cure for alcoholics. Now, we are confronted by another danger: the spread of drug addiction. No doubt, the number of convicts sentenced for drug-connected crimes is still low. This shows that drug addiction does not have the same affect on crime as alcoholism. The unfavorable trend in drug consumption, however, forces us to also include measures against drug-addicted criminals in modifying the Criminal Code. The draft bill fulfills this demand by enabling the forced cure of criminals, whose crimes are connected with their drug-using life-styles or the use of drug-like substances and who the court has sentenced to a minimum of 6 months of jail. However, the personnel and material conditions for the implementation of this regulation should be created. Therefore, it is practical to have a separate law take care of the implementation of the regulations concerning drug-addiction cases. Besides, there can also be cases in which the conditions for the forced cure of drug-addicted criminals are absent -- for example, the court imposes another punishment instead of a jail sentence -- but the cure of and care for the convict are still necessary. Therefore, the draft bill modifying the law on criminal procedure obliges the competent authorities to inform the competent nervous disorders and health-care authorities.

"The experience of recent years shows that the unfavorable social evaluation of crimes committed against public life's integrity -- in other words: corruption -- is increasing. There has been an increase primarily in the severity of crimes damaging the integrity of economic activity, and public opinion is justified in being alarmed by this development. Therefore, it is justified to increase the criminal responsibility for corruption-type crimes. The draft bill calls it a crime when the employee of a state body or economic unit, and who is not an official, demands certain advantages connected with his activity, a crime presently regarded as a contravention. At the same time, corruption-like crimes committed in the framework of a conspiracy or on a professional basis are taking place at an increasing frequency. Crimes committed in this way are more dangerous and therefore, it is justified to impose more severe punishment in such cases.

"The changes in our economic conditions have made it imperative to reexamine the regulations concerning the damages incurred to creditors. Some people abuse the freedom of private ventures, do not carry out the work they have taken upon themselves, and spend money deposited for materials and other expenses for their own benefit. However, the fact that the courts recognize their justice and forces these people to pay the deposit back and also pay for damages -- something that cannot be carried out at all or can be carried out only after many years -- does not provide adequate guarantees for the customers who order various services. Therefore, the draft bill declares the withdrawal of debts a crime."

Next, Dr Imre Markoja dealt with the acceleration and simplification of criminal procedure, recalling that this was also a fundamental goal in the formulating Law No 1 back in 1973. It is enough to refer, in this connection, to the introduction of offensive procedures. There are now possibilities for further progress in this area. The current law contains stipulations derived from the mid-fifties. In order to consolidate legality at that time, these relatively severe and detailed regulations were extremely important. Today, however, in an age of legal jurisprudence, these regulations are hindering the implementation of the goals of criminal procedure instead of promoting them. Besides, these regulations are primarily connected with investigation schedules and the district attorneys' approval of the decisions made by investigating authorities.

"Investigation rules stipulate several schedules that the district attorney is authorized to extend. [paragraph continues]

From the viewpoint of the legality of investigations, these schedules do not provide adequate guarantees, but the monthly presentation of documents and the monthly decision-making equally increase the burden of the investigating authority and of the district attorney's office. A characteristic example is that, in 1968, the police concluded 204,000 investigations and in more than 62,000 cases, the investigation schedule had to be extended at least once. Not only are the number of criminal procedures increasing as a result of the increase in crime, but cases with widespread and complex facts, involving several suspects and in which expert proof makes it necessary to extend the schedule of investigation, are occurring with increased frequency. Another shortcoming of the current regulation is that the deadline for an investigation in any case, no matter what the crime, is 30 days. If we maintained this one-level regulation, then the burden concerning the extension of the investigation schedule would further increase and fulfilling these bureaucratic stipulations that do not provide guarantees would increasingly divert the energy of investigating authorities and district attorneys away from genuine work. Therefore, it is justified to eliminate the current regulations concerning the investigation schedules. It is, however, necessary to ensure the earliest possible conclusion of investigations. This demand will be reflected in the obligation of the police leaders to order an investigation deadline in their investigation decisions. This can be less than 30 days too. The new regulations, therefore, adjust to the nature of concrete case. It should, however, be set forth in the law what the final deadline of an investigation is, after which the investigating authority is obliged to submit the document to the district attorney even if it has not concluded the investigation yet. The draft bill stipulates this deadline to be 1 year in criminal procedures, and 6 months in contravention procedures.

"It is necessary to stress that doing away with the extension of investigation schedules does not reduce the attorney's supervisory right over the legality of the investigation. The district attorney has the right to examine the timeliness of investigations and can also give instructions on the deadline of certain procedures.

"Today, the district attorney's approval of the genuine decisions made by the investigating authorities means that the investigating authority still prepares the decision, but that it will come in force only when the district attorney approves it. This is a particular method of attorney supervision of the investigation procedure, a method that was important in the period of restoring and consolidating legality. Today, however, we think that this method diminishes the responsibility for the content of the decision; on the one hand it is questionable whether the investigating authority in charge of preparing the decision or the approving attorney is responsbile for the correctness of the decision, and on the other hand, it is accompanied by unnecessary bureaucracy. Therefore, to simplify the investigation procedure, the draft bill eliminates the system of attorney approval.

"There are also new proposals concerning taking a citizen into custody. Taking someone into custody is the most severe forced measure applied in the criminal procedure; it deprives the suspect of his personal freedom. Therefore, particular attention should be given to stipulating which authority has the right to order an arrest and what is the reason for the arrest."

"The draft bill now only authorizes the district attorney and the courts to take suspects into custody.

"The criminal procedure law currently in force determines in detail -- in six points -- reasons to take a suspect into custody. In practice, however, this has often been a source of unjustified orders. Therefore, the draft bill limits reasons for taking a person into custody, and outlines 3 alternative conditions. [paragraph continues]

These conditions are the following: escape, the danger of preventing the investigation procedure or making it difficult, and the danger of committing new crimes. In case this modification is approved, taking someone into custody will not be allowed on the claim that leaving the suspect free would disturb public calm because this, if there is no other reason for arrest, is a perilous claim from a legal point of view.

"Several modifications will be aimed at simplifying the criminal procedure:

"With the modification of the Family Law in 1986, there has been an increase in the importance of negating the parents' supervisory rights because a minor has been taken over by the state only on the conditions that the court has previously canceled the parents' supervisory rights. At present, this can only take place in civil suits. If, however, at the basis of canceling the parents' supervisory rights is the fact that a parent has committed a deliberate criminal act to the detriment of his child, the procedure is accelerated and simplified if there is no need of a civil suit, but the criminal court in charge of the criminal act ends the parent supervisory rights of the accused. The draft bill creates the conditions for such a procedure.

"Our social development and the increase in our international relations demand that we enrich our criminal procedure with new legal institutions. The experience of the international cooperation in criminal cases shows that it is advisable to make it possible for persons living abroad and accused in Hungary to deposit bail. We must stress that this is aimed at securing the conduct of criminal procedure and not to release the foreigner from the obligation of an otherwise justified preliminary arrest. Besides, if taking someone into custody is justified, this should be carried out no matter if the suspect lives in Hungary or abroad.

"In case of bail, the foreigner under investigation should be allowed to leave the country and thus not be obliged to stay in Hungary until the conclusion of criminal procedures, something that would considerably affect him or us financially."

The minister mentioned that the draft bill contains a new regulation affecting both the Penal Code and the law on criminal procedures that refers to prosecuting persons living abroad illegally. In accordance with the regulations in force, criminal procedures can be instituted against a person living abroad illegally and, at the suggestion of the district attorney, the court can meet, bring a sentence, and impose punishment. This is a perilous situation from a legal standpoint because punishment can be imposed on an accused without his presence. This punishment cannot generally be carried out but it can keep the accused from being allowed to return.

The draft bill is laying new foundations for solving this problem. it is necessary to discover the affair and record the available proof even if the suspect is living abroad illegally. The investigation, therefore, should be carried out and then the district attorney will suspend the procedures; they will continue if the suspect returns home within the time limitation. However, in special cases, the severity of the crime justifies court procedures. In this case, the court can deliver a sentence with the accused absent, can conclude that the accused is guilty, but, with the exception of banning the accused from public affairs and confiscating property, the court will refrain from imposing a punishment. Besides, this regulation is not new in the Hungarian criminal law. In the years following the liberation, in cases of war and antipeople crimes as well as in cases of crimes against the democratic state order, it was possible for the courts to find the accused guilty but, since the convicted person's place of residence was unknown, the courts used only the confiscating of property as a punishment.

In conclusion, Dr Imre Markoja asked the National Assembly on behalf of the Council of Ministers to discuss the draft bills on the modification of the Criminal Code and of the law on criminal procedure, to approve them, and to codify them among the laws of the Hungarian People's Republic. The minister expressed his conviction that these laws would considerably increase the efficiency of criminal laws and contribute to the activity of the organs of the criminal and justice administrations and thus, also to a more successful struggle against crime.

KISZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 9 JULY

LD100440 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] The Central Committee of KISZ held a session today. On this occasion, the leading body of the youth league did not wait for Saturday, the customary day for its sessions. Every day counts now, said Csaba Hamori, KISZ first secretary and member of the party's politburo, when he spoke about the program for economic and social resurgence approved last week.

Csaba Hamori spoke about the tasks facing KISZ members in the program for resurgence, saying that he considered accurate work and initiative extremely important:

[Begin Hamori recording] In promoting young, fresh forces, care must be taken in all areas to continually replenish the leadership. The system of productivity requirements must be built up in the whole of society. I would like to quote a sentence from what Comrade Miklos Nemeth said in the news background program:

We must create a new concensus with the strong groups of society capable of increased productivity. In other words, the better elements must not be pulled down into mediocrity; rather, they should be encouraged to produce even more. [end recording]

After this Janos Berecz, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, answered questions. One of these was why the program for resurgence was not discussed by a national party conference.

[Begin Berecz recording] The debate was stronger than it would have been if we had taken it to a party conference. After all, 38 expanded leading bodies debated the diverse drafts by taking account of the opinions of experts. The debate on tax and social policy questions was contributed to by 590 people, and 480 people made contributions to the debate on the program. I took part in the debates of two institutions; there was not a single polite speech. I think in this respect our work has taken a significant turn in that we are not likely to come across -- and I have faith that we shall not come across -- nodding speeches [bologato felszolalasok].

First, a stabilization phase is needed, because this cannot be carried out rashly. This stabilization phase must be completed within 3-4 years so that after gaining an even firmer footing revival and resurgence may follow. [end recording]

GROSZ VISITS NOGRAD COUNTY, DISCUSSES MINING

LD082156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Nograd county today. Attila Balint reports:

[Balint] Nograd county, where Prime Minister Karoly Grosz spent his working day today, is not one of the regions that can boast of a modern economic structure. The share of metallurgy and mining in industrial output is substantial, while the share of the dynamic, effective ones is low. In the majority of machine industry works the technology is outdated, and the agricultural sector has to work with unfavorable endowments. There are too few independent industrial enterprises. The majority of factories are subsidiaries and depots. The region has a little of all the country's economic problems. It is therefore understandable that the subject discussed most today was the program for economic-social resurgence adopted last week.

Karoly Grosz attended and addressed the debate at the expanded session of the Nograd county party committee. The 126th year of coal mining has brought a series of changes in the Nograd coal fields. One of these shown to the prime minister by leaders of the Nograd Coal Mines Enterprise was the new coal washing plant at (Batonyterenye) that started its trial run a week ago, and from which people living in the vicinity expect a significant improvement in the quality of coal available to the population.

A brief conversation with miners before the shift change was enough to bring up the question of wages and salaries. Karoly Grosz also agreed that a 4.5 percent pay rise was not much in coal mining. The mine's workers, on the other hand, appreciated the argument that the government must react to the almost negligible rise in productivity along with massive rise in the outflow of wages nationwide. And they also agreed that it was no joy for the prime minister to say that the raising of certain consumer prices was beoming unavoidable.

Wage management and wage policy still fail to unequivocally serve the raising of productivity. In the long term changes must be made in the spheres, but as the results of the first half of the year show, strict consistency is still not characteristic of the wage policies of enteprises.

The open word is playing an increasing role in our lives: Honest dialogue must be conducted about the country's problems. Such a dialogue could be witnessed at the miner's house of culture at Batonyterenye, where miners listed not only their problems at a small meeting of activists, but also urged more consistent government work in the spirit of the program for resurgence.

The restructuring does not begin now in the Nograd coal mining industry. Four mines have already closed down, sending their workers to other workplaces. But they mentioned that we, journalists, dealt more with mines to be closed down than those due to be developed, which are more numerous in the Nograd field, too.

It was not easy to reduce the number of employees by 12 percent. Women with secondary school education had to be offered manual work instead of the office. The auxiliary activities of agriculture are well known to the listener, but we have not heard much about the activities, other than coal, of mines. Yet this is an important condition for making mining economical.

In the Nograd coal mines many things are being tried, from the production of steel frames to electric coils, in order to become more successful and to make the enterprise profitable by the end of the decade. This example refutes the belief that only the private enterpreneur, the small venture, or small enterprise is capable of flexible management, stressed Karoly Grosz during the conversation, because where an enterprising leadership exists, where creative people are present, it is possible to adapt to the changing, more difficult, circumstances, said the prime minister at his meeting with coal miners of Nograd.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Lunch With Jaruzelski

AU091553 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1444 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 9/7/1987 -- Thursday, July 9, an official luncheon was given in the honour of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

Attending were alternate and full members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the CC of the PUWP, other members of the party and state leadership of the Polish People's Republic, as well as the officials accompanying the Romanian party and state leader on his visit to Poland.

AGERPRES Report on Talks

AU091352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1336 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES, 09/7/1987 -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, started on Thursday, July 9.

The talks, held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem, go down as an important moment in the Romanian-Polish top-level dialogue, which has had a decisive role in further strengthening friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Further on Talks; Departure

LD091929 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today paid a friendly working visit to Poland. [passage omitted]

The leaders of the two states [Poland and Romania] went to the historic palace in Otwock Wielki. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu began a private working meeting. It lasted more than 2 hours. The subject of the meeting was the state of and prospects for all-round development and consolidation of bilateral cooperation, and the international situation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu also chaired plenary talks this afternoon. They stated with satisfaction that bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and other spheres show continuous development. They expressed satisfaction at the strengthening of the bonds linking both parties, pointing out at the same time the need for a creative search for new, more effective forms of cooperation and exchange of experiences.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed profound disquiet at the dangerous and complex international situation that has occurred as a result of the continuation of the arms race. They confirmed the important significance and topicality of the recommendations and proposals contained in the documents of the Berlin Conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The full test of the communique will be published in tomorrow's press.

Nicolae Ceausescu left 30 minutes ago by plane for Bucharest. He was seen off by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PAP Summary of Communique

LD092144 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 9 Jul 87

["Joint Polish-Romanian Communique (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 9 -- General secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working friendly visit to Poland on July 9 at the invitation from PUWP CC first secretary and Poland's president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the Romanian president that constant and comprehensive deepening and broadening of socialist democracy and creating of new forms of its functioning was a fundamental element of actions taken by the party and the state. He also presented moves designed to accelerate radical transformations in order to increase the effectiveness of the national economy and management structures.

Nicolae Ceausescu informed the Polish leader about profound revolutionary transformations taking place during socialism building in Romanian society as a result of the creative use of laws and general principles of scientific socialism in concrete Romanian conditions.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the convictiaon that the further deepening of Polish-Romanian friendship and cooperation in all fields corresponded to vital interests of the two nations and the building of socialism.

While exchanging views on key international issues, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their profound concern over a dangerous and complicated situation in the world.

The two sides confirmed their conviction that it was the fundamental task now to preserve peace in the world and to take up concrete disarmament steps, and to give up by the imperialist forces of a concept of "nuclear deterrence" as an alleged guarantee of the security of a state.

While stressing the significance of the Soviet programme of nuclear weapons liquidation and other proposals of socialist states, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu states that the aim of peaceful initiatives of these states, which concerned both a complex disarmament programme and provisions of the document on military doctrines, was to eliminate threats of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict, of any war from life of societies and consolidation of common security.

The two favourably assessed concrete moves taken by Poland and Romania in order to take up actual disarmament steps as fast as possible. They also expressed mutual support for the Polish proposal to decrease armaments and to increase confidence in central Europe and for the Romanian proposal to transform the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-free zone.

While pointing to the engagement in the continuing and invigorating of the CSCE process, the two states came out in favour of a successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting.

The two sides stated that lasting peace and good-neighbourly cooperation in Europe could be secured on condition that territorial and political realities existing on the continent were respected. The activity of revisionist forces, above all in the FRG, and supporting of revisionism, no matter where it is taking place, is incompatible with the interests of detente and security and with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two leaders expressed concern over the sources of tension and conflicts existing in various world regions and came out in favour of their just and peaceful solution on the road of negotiations, with regard to vital interests of nations and their right to independently define the road of their development.

Nicolae Ceausescu extended to Wojciech Jaruzelski an invitation to pay a friendly working visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AGERPRES Outline of Communique

AU091951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1987 -- The document released at the friendly working visit RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Poland on July 9 shows that during the talk, the atmosphere of which was traditionally friendly, Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski informed each other about the major tasks of socialist construction in the two states, analysed the state and prospects for the manysided growth and strengthening of the Romanian-Polish cooperation.

Satisfaction was expressed at the growing course of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas.

The communique shows that Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the RCP-PUWP cooperation as decisive for the strengthening of friendship and development of cooperation between the two states and peoples. While stating their deep satisfaction for the strengthening of the links between the two parties, they also showed that new and more efficient forms of cooperation and exchange of experience between the Central Committees and party bodies at various levels should be found.

The two leaders favored the continuing broadening and expansion of contacts between the parliaments, governmental bodies, trade unions, youth and public organizations, and between the counties and voivodships of the two countries.

An analysis of the state and prospects of Romanian-Polish cooperation in the economy, technology and science was made during the talks. With the state of cooperation in these fields assessed as positive, an intensification of the actions was shown to be required for the consistent implementation of the tasks in the Long-Term Programme of Development of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, for a growing share of the production made through cooperation and specialization ventures in commercial exchanges.

The two leaders supported the continuing expansion of economic, technical and scientific cooperation of CMEA member countries, for the fulfillment of the understandings of the June 1984 economic summit conference and scientific progress until the year 2000.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski appreciated the growth of cooperation in culture, science and the mass media, and favored a further broadening of contacts between creative unions, cultural and scientific institutions, the mass media as well as in tourism and sport. Exchanging opinions on the major issues of the international life Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed their deep concern over the serious and complex world situation, the two leaders underscored the growing importance of the world forces standing for peace, against the arms race, against a destructive atomic war, for a new approach to international problems. The leading part in this process is played by the socialist countries' ever more active peace policy.

The belief was expressed that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch were the maintenance of world peace and the passage to palpable disarmament measures, the renunciation, by all the forces of imperialism, of the outlook on "nuclear deterrence", which, allegedly, is a guarantee to the states' security. It was pointed out that the realities of the nuclear-space era called for a new-type, highly responsible approach to the problems related to peace and war on the part of all governments, of all political and social forces in the world.

The two leaders emphasized the special importance and the topical character of the conclusions and proposals included in the documents of the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty, as well as the need to carry through the measures agreed upon during that meeting.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski stated for the undelayed conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. accord on the liquidation of all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles and of operational-tactical missiles from Europe to pave the road to a complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the continent.

The two leaders highlighted the important role of all European states in the process of halting the arms race, in the actions aimed at improving the political climate on the continent, a boosting all-European economic collaboration.

The two party and state leaders also underscored the importance of other proposals intended to build up European security. Appreciation was expressed for the tangible actions taken by Romania and Poland for a rapid passage to real disarmament measures. Mutual support was expressed to the proposal advanced by the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and, respectively, to the proposal set forth by the Polish People's Republic concerning the reduction of weapons and the building of confidence in central Europe.

Asserting their commitment to the continuation and activation of the CSCE process, the two states are for the positive conclusion of the Vienna talks to lead to resolutions contributing to real progress towards disarmament and confidence-building, for new forms of collaboration in the political, economic and humanitarian areas to be added to the European process.

The two leaders expressed their concern over the hotbeds of tension and the conflicts in various parts of the world and stated for their just resolution, by peaceful means, through negotiations, taking account of the peoples' vital interests, of their right to independently set their development paths. Soldiarity was expressed with the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America that are fighting for freedom, independence and social progress.

The need was stressed to further consolidate the role of the U.N. in the international political, economic and social life, in the establishment of a comprehensive world peace and security system, in the resolution of the serious problems confronting mankind and in the ensurance of a climate of detente and confidence in international relations.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski reiterated the will of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Polish United Workers' Party to strengthen collaboration among communist and worker parties, in the spirit of full equality of rights and international solidarity.

Expressing high appreciation for the course of the visit, Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski showed their talks to have highlighted a concordance and an identity of opinions on all the questions approached and expressed their belief that they would contribute to the further deepening of the brotherly friendship and manysided collaboration between the RCP and the PUWP, between Romania and Poland.

Nicolae Ceausescu invited Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay a friendly working visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the communique shows in conclusion.

JARUZELSKI EXCHANGES TOASTS, VIEWS JAPAN VISIT

Dinner Speech 29 June

AU061215 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun 87 p 3

[Speech by PPR State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at a banquet held in his honor by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Tokyo on 29 June]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Premier, esteemed lady, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you sincerely for the words of friendship and warm feeling addressed to the Polish people and for receiving me, my wife, and my entourage so warmly.

Since the first moments of our stay on Japanese soil, we have been struck by Japan's beauty and your society's warm hospitality. In particular, we felt honored by the audience with his imperial highness, who displayed an active interest in the affairs of Poland and a knowledge of its history and culture.

Despite the geographical distance between the peoples of Poland and Japan, relations of friendship and sincerity have formed between them. We are brought closer by our attachment to such valuable virtues as ardent patriotism, a sense of national dignity and independence, and an attachment to native culture.

Polish society genuinely appreciates and admires Japan's impressive social achievements and economic vitality. The spiritual and cultural sources of these successes and the patterns of life and progress that extol to the highest degree the ethos of conscientious work are being carefully analyzed. How appropriately this is illustrated by a saying by Dogen, a distinguished Japanese thinker: "Man has time before him, but only on condition that he uses it creatively."

In Poland there is great interest in the age-long history, old and new culture, scientific and technological progress, and all the durable values added to human heritage by the Land of the Rising Sun. Japanese studies and the art and customs of Nippon are enjoying increasing popularity in Poland. At the same time, we note with satisfaction a considerable increase in Japanese society's interest in Polish cultural achievements, especially the heritage of Frederic Chopin and contemporary music and cinema.

We are pleased with the considerable animation of Polish-Japanese relations, especially in the recent period. Your memorable visit to Poland last January, Mr Premier, was a particularly important stage and impulse in their development. It has opened a new chapter in political dialogue and has shaped prospects for a further comprehensive development in cooperation between our countries.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are political, material, and psychological prerequisites for us to offer each other a lot. I am convinced that our present visit will encourage mutual understanding and will result in progress in all fields, especially in the economy, science, and technology. Our desire is that Japan become one of our leading partners among the highly developed countries. There are favorable conditions for this.

Esteemed Mr Premier! After a difficult period in its recent history, the PPR has achieved internal stability. Proceeding along the road of renewal and national accord, we are implementing bold political and economic reforms. Our country, situated at the center of Europe, has resumed its traditional energy in the international arena. The tragedy of historical experience, still fresh in the minds of our nation, makes us react to threats against peace with particular vigor. Here, it is obvious that we are concentrating mainly on problems concerning secure existence and friendly cooperation between the states and peoples in Europe. It is with this thought in mind that we have recently put forward a comprehensive plan for reducing armaments and building confidence in central Europe.

The peace initiatives of the socialist countries, particularly the bold, innovative approach to problems of military doctrines, arms control, and disarmament, provide a historic opportunity to rid the world of nuclear weapons, halt military rivalry, and heal international relations for good. This path of action has been strongly confirmed by the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

It is our desire that the creative philosophy of peace should find practical application on all continents. With this intention, we render support to the various constructive regional and global proposals aimed at resolving conflicts by political means and serving to build and perpetuate friendly cooperation between states and peoples.

We trust that Japan, a country with such vast economic power and such an active role in international politics, will continue to add its weighty contribution to the cause of consolidating peace in Asia, as well as on a global scale.

Peace is the concern of all states, large, medium, and small. This is assuming particular importance at this time. Poland and Japan can and should contribute to reinforcing confidence and developing dialogue and East-West rapprochement even more. I express by deep desire that the recent intense contacts between Poland and Japan and this visit in particular -- while leading to an all-round development of bilateral relations -- may at the same time make a tangible and useful contribution to this process as well.

This this intention, and with a feeling of respect and friendship toward the Japanese people, I raise a toast:

-- to the health of his imperial highness;
-- to the health of the premier of Japan and Mrs Nakasone;
-- to the health of all our Japanese friends;
-- to the further dynamic development of cooperation between Poland and Japan;
-- to peace in the world and the supreme value of mankind.

Nakasone Toast

LD292324 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 29 Jun 87

["Toast by Yasuhiro Nakasone" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 -- "Japan and Poland lie far from each other. However, if we look back into the depths of history, it turns out that mutual interests between our countries has existed for a long time.

"For over 700 years, both our countries, thanks to the efforts of both sides, have gradually deepened mutual contacts.

"Why, therefore, two nations of such a long cultural tradition, nations characterized by such a strong love of their motherlands, by the same undaunted spirit, nations conquering all difficulties, should not tighten the bonds of friendship? Why should our nations not cooperate for peace and stability in the world?

"Let me take the liberty of briefly presenting my political opinions. Each nation has its own history, traditions, and lives in an environment that shapes it. These are valuable factors differentiating individual nations.

"I am also convinced that each politician, irrespective of the difficulties he encounters, has the duty of doing everything possible to realize all-human universal values such as freedom, equality, humanism, as well as peace, prosperity and human rights.

"I hope that Japan and Poland will cooperate for these universal values.

"During my visit to Warsaw you, Mr Jaruzelski, said that that which satisfied yesterday, does not suffice today because it does not correspond to the possibilities and needs of both sides. Now, merely six months after my visit to your country, you, Mr. President, are paying a visit to our country to accelerate the further development of these needs and possibilities."

"I hope that you use this occasion to acquaint yourself more closely with Japan.

"Let me raise a toast in the intention that 1987, the year in which the highest-level visits of the representatives of both countries came to fruition, may become a great step towards the further development of friendship between our countries."

Jaruzelski Interview

AU061928 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Jul 87 pp 1, 8

[Interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman, by TRYBUNA LUDU reporter Zbigniew Lesnikowski and RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter Maria Wagrowska: "Wojciech Jaruzelski's Interview for TRYBUNA LUDU and RZECZPOSPOLITA" -- aboard the Polish air lines plane bound for Warsaw on 3 July]

[Text] [Question] Your visit took place only 5 months after Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Poland. It is rare that international summit visits take place so often. Can the Polish public assume that Japan is becoming our most important partner among the highly developed countries?

[Jaruzelski] This "journalistic doctrine" is not accurate. Our most important partners are much closer to us and the most important of them almost borders Japan.

However, I am glad to admit that we have reasons to regard Japan as a partner, not only because of the excellence of Japanese technology but also because of certain features of Japanese economic policy, which is based on farsighted pragmatism. It is always safer to deal with a partner who thinks rationally and who does not intend to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, as various Western countries do.

It is our wish that Japan's presence in Poland and all the technological and organizational consequences of this presence become a significant and lasting event. There are many reasons why Poland -- the largest market outside the Soviet market, and the closest neighbor of the USSR's western regions -- could be an interesting area for farsighted Japanese partners, now and in the future. In this connection, I would like to note that the Japanese firms' participation in modernizing our automobile industry was one of the main topics of talks. Our visit has helped to greatly increase the interest in each other and to promote a better understanding of possible and desirable prospects for cooperation in this regard.

[Question] Poland and Japan belong to two contrary political and social systems. Is the Polish-Japanese dialogue, which is developing so intensively, only bilateral in character? Can it also be regarded as a general element of Japan's relations with socialist countries?

[Jaruzelski] We certainly share advantageous interests. It should be stressed that we are not the only ones who count on even a radical increase in our ties with Japan. I think there are objective reasons why Japan is also interested in cooperation with us. In addition, I take the view that a lasting rapprochement between Japan and Poland could become a crucial contribution to normalizing international relations, which have now become so distorted.

During our visit to Japan we learned about the U.S. Congress' brutal decision about Toshiba. I do not know the details, but it seems to me that the COCOM [Coordintation Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules, which are altogether illegal because they have never been confirmed by any international accord, could be applied to just anything. Corn can be fed to hogs, which soldiers may eventually eat. Electronic typewriters can be used to type military orders. Portable television sets can be used to "politically indoctrinate" societies. The best thing to do would be to ban every form of trade, to even ban the sale of nuts and bolts, and never allow any sales of X-ray apparatus, which makes it possible to detect various diseases, since it is no doubt in the interest of some champions of the so-called free world to reduce the number of inhabitants of the "evil empire." The X-ray apparatus was included in U.S. embargo regulations as early as 1949, but this has changed very little. After all, the population of all socialist countries has increased by about several hundred million [kilkaset milionow] I think.

This digression seems to be justified by the fact that only in Japan can one find out how far the actions of some Western circles are becoming irrational for fear of "Japanese expansion."

We have no such fears in Poland. On the contrary, we continue to create favorable conditions for the Japanese exports and presence. Of course, it is up to our Japanese partners how far they take advantage of these conditions.

We have full freedom of action in this regard and we study with equal attention all offers presented to us, taking into account all objective, determining, fiscal, credit, and technological factors.

I cannot speak for others, but I think that the economic results of Polish-Japanese contacts will be keenly watched by other countries, including the socialist countries. That is why the question about the international context of Polish-Japanese cooperation should be formulated by the Japanese rather than the Polish side. During the present visit we indicated in many ways that we wish to develop and intensify bilateral relations in all fields. I am pleased that our Japanese partners showed understanding for this.

[Question] Did international problems occupy much space in your talks? Which problems did you discuss?

[Jaruzelski] International problems were discussed extensively, especially in bilateral talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. It is not customary to disclose details of such talks, but I can tell you that they were specific, candid, and full of mutual respect and made it possible to present the aproach of Poland and the socialist community toward key issues such as disarmament and the intensification of dialogue and cooperation among nations. These talks made it possible to define more closely our countries' role and share in these processes.

It was also possible for us to present the most recent Polish proposals on disarmament and on increased confidence in Europe to Japanese politicians.

[Question] On several occasions during your speeches in Japan you praised the material and intellectual achievements of the Japanese people, which made quite an impression on Polish journalists if we consider that the Polish and Japanese social and political systems are deeply different. Do you really think that Poles could use Japanese experience? Following your trip, which was so fruitful politically and so full of really moving moments, would it be possible to propose to our people some Japanese solutions?

[Jaruzelski] Well, the Japanese work almost every Saturday and take just a few days' vacations a year. Almost every industrial employee is morally obliged to participate massively in "rationalizers' circles" and "quality clubs." I also saw a slogan at the Matsushita company in Osaka: "The highest quality is a matter of your honor." I have mentioned the first examples that came to mind, but I could cite very, very many examples of this kind.

If, then, I had something specific to propose to our people after this trip, I would say no more than what everyone is familiar with: As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. In Japan you can see the results of this in a particularly obvious way.

As for moving moments, I experienced many of them. Hospitality, cordiality, and downright exceptional affection for Poland were most moving and were apparent at every step.

DINNER TOASTS, COMMUNIQUE MARK FILALI'S VISIT

Orzechowski Toast 25 June

LD260958 Warsaw PAP in English 0020 GMT 26 Jun 87

["Summary" of speech by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at dinner honoring Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali on 25 June; place not specified]

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- Marian Orzechowski stressed that the visit of the outstanding political activist and chief of diplomacy of the befriended Kingdom of Morocco was yet another link in the rich chain of Polish-Moroccan contacts. In it we discern the confirmation of the will to develop and strengthen relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Morocco, Orzechowski said.

Referring to the international situation, Orzechowski pointed out that in activities for peace, disarmament and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, small and medium-sized states could play a significant role. These principles guide the policies of both countries.

Of late we have forwarded a plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. We have also proposed that coordinated activities be undertaken for the protection of cultural heritage and an all-European symposium be convened in Krakow to this end, stated Orzechowski.

Poland and Morocco take very close stances on the Middle East issue. Invariably supporting the Arab and Palestinian cause, we consistently speak in favour of a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict through an international conference, under the auspices of the U.N. and with the participation of all interested sides, the PLO as the legal representative of the Palestinian nation inclusive.

Poland and Morocco speak concordantly on the issue of an immediate end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and the solution of the existing conflict through negotiations. We speak in favour of a peaceful solution to all regional conflicts in Africa, Asia and Latin America. We support the U.N. efforts and those of the secretary general of that world organization in implementing these goals, Orzechowski stated.

We lend our decisive support to the just struggle of the nations of southern Africa against the apartheid system in South Africa and the colonial enslavement of Namibia.

Along with the allies from the Warsaw Treaty we tie justified expectations for a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of nuclear missiles in Europe and other positive results in the ongoing Soviet-American disarmament dialogue.

In positively assessing the state of Polish-Moroccan relations alrady achieved, we want to lift them to a higher level, concluded Orzechowski.

Filali Response

LD260959 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 26 Jun 87

["Summary" of speech by Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali at dinner hosted by Marian Orzechowski on 25 June; place not specified]

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- Thanking for the cordial reception in Poland, Minister Filali stressed that friendly relations between Morocco and Poland were and would remain exceptionally important, which is reflected in the numerous aspects of the developing cooperation between both countries.

Poland, stated the minister, still remains Morocco's second partner among East European countries. He expressed a conviction about the need to multiply contacts on each level between the respective sectors of both countries. We are deeply convinced that our countries should do their utmost to develop balanced, bilaterally beneficial cooperation, Filali said.

Referring to the international situation which is full of anxieties, Filali stated that this burdened one with the obligation to focus on issues serving the common good, the resumption of dialogue which would be helpful for the defence of peace and progress. He also expressed a conviction that real detente could be possible only thanks to common and full disarmament. This would allow for allotting the means from this for the development of the poorest countries.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, the chief of Moroccan diplomacy stated that peace in this region was still a faraway matter, this stemming from the intransigency and stubbornness of Israel which denies the Palestinian nation the right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state.

We appreciate the constant engagement of the Government of Poland and all socialist states in the Arab cause and the unceasing efforts undertaken by the socialist community aimed at leading the sides concerned to negotiations.

Filali also drew attention to the other conflict which attracts the interest of the international community, namely the war between Iraq and Iran.

He stressed that Morocco does not cease in issuing appeals calling for an end to the destructive war and for negotiations and dialogue. Morocco also does not cease in its efforts to restore peace and tolerance to Lebanon whose life style was always characterized by these traits, the Moroccan minister said.

PAP Issues Joint Communique

LD272034 Warsaw PAP in English 1738 GMT 27 Jun 87

["Joint Polish-Moroccan Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 27 -- On an invitation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco Abdellatif Filali, paid an official visit to Poland between June 24-27.

Minister Filali was received by the President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, to whom he presented an invitation from King Hassan II, to pay an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco. The invitation was received with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Minister Filali was also received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner and Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The Moroccan guest also met with the Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik.

Abdellatif Filali visited Warsaw and Krakow.

During talks held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministers Orzechowski and Filali reviewed Polish-Moroccan relations, expressing satisfaction with their present state and persepctives for development.

The ministers exchanged views on the present international situation, expressing deep concern with the persisting tensions, the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, the lack of progress in the field of regulating regional armed conflicts, the widening gap between the highly developed and developing countries. Both ministers confirmed their support for all peace initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and leading to disarmament.

The Polish side informed the Moroccan guest about Poland's actions for strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world, counter-acting the attempts aimed at undermining the political-territorial realities established on the European Continent as a result of the Second World War, as well as about the Polish initiatives presented on the international forum, including the latest plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in Europe presented by the President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Moroccan side expressed its recognition for Poland's peace policy and its suport for the plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence, in the understanding, that the struggle for peace, disarmament and confidence in international relations is the common denominator of the socialist and developing countries' foreign policy, whereas security in Europe is directly connected to the security in the Mediterranean basin.

Marian Orzechowski and Abdellatif Filali discussed the dangerous situation in the Middle East, indicating that a permanent and just settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict is urgently needed. The ministers stressed the significance and topicality of the peace plan adopted in 1982 during the conference of the leaders of Arab countries in Fes, Morocco.

They confirmed their countries' support for convoking, under the auspices of the U.N., of an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all interested parties, including the PLO as the Palestinian nation's legal representative.

The sides called for an end to the internal fighting in Lebanon and voiced their support for an immediate halting of the fighting on the Iraqi-Iranian front and settling this conflict through peaceful measures.

Both ministers stressed the need of totally eliminating the remnants of colonialism and the racial segregation system in Africa, giving their support to the just struggle of the southern African nations against apartheid.

Both sides spoke out against the transfer of tensions in political relations onto the economic sphere and the policy of discrimination in international economic relations.

Ministers Orzechowski and Filali voiced their support for the strengthening and increasing of hhe effectiveness of the U.N.'s activities, especially in the field of consolidating international peace and security.

Minister Abdellatif Filali invited Minister Marian Orzechowski to pay an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco. The invitation was accepted.

POPOWSKI ANNOUNCES CHANGES TO EASE PASSPORT RULES

AU081844 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Jul 87 p 2

[PAP report: "Passport Issuance Eased"]

[Text] The number of our citizens traveling abroad continues to increase from year to year, and passport regulations continue to be made easier. Colonel Romuald Popowski, deputy head of the Passport Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, made the following statement on further changes to passport regulations:

For some time now we have had to cope with the problem of the people who traveled abroad and stayed there, contrary to what they had declared when applying for passports. This has resulted in a temporary or even permanent disruption of many families. Passport offices have continued to receive more and more applications for travel permits for the spouses of such people and more and more such applications have continued to reach our consular units. However, we have not always been able to clearly establish whether bringing together a family that was disrupted by a spouse's decision, which was made in most cases abroad, could be socially and, just as important, economically justified.

We have had cases in which persons who were in refugee camps, whose material situation was most precarious, and whose living prospects were, to put mildly, most uncertain, continued to send invitations to their wives and children to join them abroad. Such persons would not return to Poland for fear they could never again receive a passport. This led to a typical reacion of "burning the bridges," which obviously was detrimental to our society.

In many such cases we thought it better to wait on issuing passports to wives and children living in Poland. However, when after a time we began issuing passports to such wives and children, we were soon confronted by an ever-increasing flow of requests for a return to Poland, for recovering apartments or farms that had quickly been sold or vacated, for reinstatement in old jobs, and so on and so forth. This problem, which has become a problem for many thousands of persons, has in time acquired serious social and human significance. But it is also true that some of the persons who decided to stay abroad have found jobs there and achieved relative stability. The separation of close relatives, spouses, parents, and children has become increasingly artificial and formal, so to speak.

In this situation we have decided to change the previous practice of issuing passports. We will permit a spouse or a child or children of the person abroad to join him or her. If the material situation of the person abroad gives rise to doubts we will inform the person or persons concerned accordingly.

The persons who at one time failed to return home will be able to return to Poland at any time without having to fear that they will never be able to go abroad again. These changes, which have been primarily prompted by humanitarian and social considerations, should put an end to separations of the closes relatives and make it possible for all those who at one time decided to look for success abroad to reexamine their future prospects.

However, this change does not apply to the persons who have failed to return from an official trip abroad and who continue to stay abroad. Nor does it apply to a situation involving a crime.

At the same time, we have decided to waive the requirement that our citizens who hold consular passports must obtain the so-called travel clauses, which used to be issued by the Polish consular offices. Persons wanting such clauses had to travel very often long distances to reach our consulates. This concession should make it easier for our citizens whose stay abroad is legal to maintain contacts with their relatives in Poland, especially since we intend to increase the issuance of consular passports to persons who wish to hold them.

BIALYSTOK DEFENSE EXERCISES PREPARE FOR RELOCATION

LD050956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] A civil defense exercise has been held in Bialystok Voivodship. Our reporter, Lech Marek, asked voivoda Marian Gala for an assessment.

[Begin Gala recording] Our exercise sought to improve the command structure of civil defense at the work enterprise, parish, town, and voivodship levels. The first stage was the performance of tasks connected with increasing readiness. The second stage was to relocate over 9,000 citizens of Bialystok, employees of work enterprises throughout the voivodship. The third stage was to organize a rescue action after an enemy strike. I think that the exercise was very well prepared, and very well performed. We are doing all this to be well prepared, not only for war but also for often unexpected local events and other things. [end recording]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM PPR

AU091907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1987 -- In the evening of July 9, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest from his friendly working visit to Poland at the invitation of the first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Romanian party and state leader was seen off by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other officials of the host country.

COMMUNIQUE ON DASCALESCU VISIT TO EGYPT

AU081432 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Jul 87 p 5

["Joint Communique on the Official Visit Paid by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Arab Republic of Egypt" 2-5 July]

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 2-5 July at the invitation of the prime minister of that country, 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi.

The prime minister of the SR of Romania was received by the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

On behalf of the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, a warm message of friendship was extended to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and to Mrs Susanne Mubarak.

In turn, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of Mrs Susanne Mubarak for the message and asked the guest to convey friendly greetings and best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

During the official talks, the two prime ministers highly assessed the decisive contribution made by the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to developing, dynamizing, and diversifying mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Egypt fully in keeping with the basic interests of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples. These interests are aimed at constantly advancing on the road to progress and well-being, and at living in a world of peace and understanding among all nations in the world.

The two prime ministers emphasized with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Egypt are developing in all areas of common interest in conformity with the decisions and understandings agreed upon during the summit meetings. They also reaffirmed their countries' determination to take action to expand and consolidate both bilateral cooperation and cooperation in the international arena.

The two sides expressed the conviction that further expanding relations of close cooperation between Romania and Egypt in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other areas of common interest contributes to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples and to the development of the economies of the two countries.

The two sides reaffirmed the determination of both governments to intensify their efforts to implement the provisions of the political and economic documents concluded during the summit meetings. Special attention was paid to the understanding on negotiating and signing a long-term accord for expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and trade exchanges between the SR of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt up to the year 2000, which is to ensure stability and prospects for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

The two prime ministers examined the way the decisions made at the summit level are being implemented, and established tangible measures to speed up the completion of current cooperation ventures under way in Egypt, to finalize negotiations and conclude contracts for new industrial and energy projects.

On the basis of results achieved so far in economic cooperation and considering the important economic potential of Romania and Egypt, the two prime ministers emphasized the existing special opportunities to increase trade even more substantially, and to expand economic cooperation between the two countries.

For this purpose, the two sides agreed on the need to intensify efforts to expand and strengthen economic cooperation between Romania and Egypt in certain fields of the oil and extractive industry, machine-building, chemistry, energy and electrical power, transportation, social-urban construction, agriculture, and food industry. The two sides agreed that the exploration activity and negotiations between the relevant ministries, institutions, and trade companies should intensify in the coming period to identify fresh economic projects which can be achieved in cooperation.

The main results of the talks and measures agreed upon regarding expanding and diversifying economic relations and bilateral cooperation were recorded in a memorandum which was signed by the two prime ministers at the end of the visit.

They also agreed on measures to intensify bilateral cooperation in science and culture, art, press and information, and in tourism to become better acquainted with the history, civilization, and achievements of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

During the official talks, the two sides briefed each other about the current concerns of the two countries in the area of socioeconomic development.

Discussing current major issues, the two prime ministers emphasized that the development of events has fully confirmed the validity of assessments and positions included in the joint political documents signed or concluded during the summit Romanian-Egyptian meetings in Bucharest and Cairo.

During the talks, the two prime ministers stressed that the basic issue of today is halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and urgently moving to tangible disarmament measures that will free humanity from the threat of a nuclear war and ensure people's sacred right to life, freedom, and independence.

The two sides expressed the hope that negotiations between the USSR and the United States which are taking place in Geneva, will conclude with positive results in the interest of peace and security in the world.

Reaffirming Romania's and Egypt's determination to act to solve all disputes between states solely by peaceful means and negotiations, the two sides assessed that the current situation in the Middle East requires intensified regional and international efforts to achieve a global, just, and lasting solution to the complex problems in that area. It also requires the organization, for this purpose, of an international peace conference under UN aegis and with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two ministers expressed their great concern about the dangerous development of events in the war between Iran and Iraq. They stressed the need for both sides to accept an immediate cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of troops within the limits of the internationally recognized borders, and a move to peace negotiations.

Expressing concern about the sharpening of the world economic crisis and the worsening of the economic situation of the developing countries, the two prime ministers spoke out for intensified efforts aimed at establishing a new world economic order, eliminating underdevelopment, and at seeking a global solution to the problem of foreign debts which burden the developing countries.

The two prime ministers advocated the complete elimination of colonialism and of any form of domination and oppression. They firmly condemned the racist apartheid policy and the repressive measures by the authorities in Pretoria against the majority black population of South Africa. They also expressed their support for the just struggle waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership and for securing Namibia's immediate independence.

The official talks took place in an atmosphere of understanding, cordiality, and mutual respect. The two prime ministers expressed their great satisfaction with the results of the visit, with the understandings concluded, and voiced the conviction that this will contribute to further intensifying relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peopls.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, expressed warm thanks for the cordial and friendly reception he enjoyed and extended an invitation to the prime minister of Egypt, 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi, to pay an official visit to Romania.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Cairo, 5 July 1987

PAKISTAN PLANNING MINISTER MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU071841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/7/1987 -- Tuesday, July 7, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Dr. Mahbubul Haq, minister of commerce, planning and development of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, now on a visit to Romania.

Keenly thanking the Romanian head of state for having received him, the Pakistani minister conveyed him warm greetings from the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed, in his turn, his salute and best wishes to the Pakistani president.

During the interview reference was made to the good ties of friendship between Romania and Pakistan, between the presidents of the two countries, and willingness was expressed to further work for the manifold development of Romanian-Pakistani collaboration. In the context, stress was laid on the possibilities of boosting cooperation in the economic, technical-scientific, and other fields of activity of mutual interest, of building new economic units in Pakistan enabling that country to better use its resources. [passage omitted]

During the interview emphasis was placed on the importance of consolidating the cooperation between Romania and Pakistan at the forthcoming UNCTAD VII conference, among all the developing countries, for the conclusion of understandings apt to meet the interests of progress of those countries and of all states, contribute to the ridging of existing gaps as well as to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The interview was attended by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania.

Present was Ghulam Rabbabi, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Bucharest.

'INTENSIVE GROWTH' OF ECONOMY REVIEWED

AU291326 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/6/1987 -- Romania's development programmes are oriented towards an intensive-type growth viewed as a complex, process meant to bring about structural changes in the basic correlations of economic reproduction and growth, between the quantitative and qualitative sides, and particularly among development factors.

The concentrated expression of the changes involved by this process is the more rapid rise, in all branches, of the indicators representing the final and clear cut results of economic activity -- net production, marketable production, national income, a.o. -- against those which express overall results and the consumption of material resources -- gross output, social product, energy consumption etc.

The relationships between and within branches constitute another significant dimension of intensive growth. Primarily developing in industry are the high-tech branches which most efficiently capitalize raw materials, energy resources and social labour. For instance, machine-building and chemistry are developing at higher rates than the average growth rate in industry -- 10.3 percent in the case of former branch and 10.2 percent in the case of the latter -- compared to an average 7.5-8.3 percent in industry as a whole. The same kind of mutations take place within these branches, as well as in others. As part of machine building, higher rates are envisaged for electronics, electrical engineering and precision mechanics. An overall growth of 63 percent will be recorded in this branch during this quinquennium, while precision mechanics and optics, for instance, will develop at a rate of 73 per cent. Similarly oriented is the development of the chemical industry as part of which significant increases are expected in fine synthesis chemistry, small-tonnage products, highly pure materials, reagents etc.

An essential aspect of intensive economic growth is the improvement of labour force quality.

This demand will be met by training more than 1,200,000 skilled workers, technicians and foremen, 146,000 engineers and other highly educated specialists, particularly for the basic branches, and over 590,000 skilled persons for agriculture. Moreover, professional development programmes will comprise some three million people.

As is but natural, a central place in boosting labour productivity will be held by the increase in labour productivity which will account for a 90 percent growth of the national income during the on-going quinquennium. In industry, labour productivity, established on the basis of marketable production, will rise at an average annual rate of 11.2 percent. An important growth is also planned in construction, agriculture, transport etc.

The decisive part in the rise of labour productivity will be played by technological progress. In industry, for instance, at least 55 per cent of the growth of labour productivity will be due to technological progress. Automated and mechanized systems will become widespread, and the industrial output achieved in these systems is to account for more than 90 percent at the end of this quinquennium. In agriculture, technological progress will be achieved in forms adequate to this sector. In the 1986-1990 interval, 1.8-2.5 million hectares will be laid out for irrigation so that at the end of this five- year plan period, 5.5-6 million hectares will be irrigated. Action will also be taken for complete chemicalization and mechanization. A quantity of 3.5-4 million tons of high-analysis chemical fertilizers will be reached, which means 335-380 kg per hectare of arable land.

Of special importance in the process of intensive development of the economy in the current stage is the reduction of material spending in all sectors -- called for by the considerable increase in production dimensions, the limited nature of home-grown resources and the greater difficulty of their exploitation, as well as the ever harder importation terms.

As a result, the programmes in force envisage a decrease in the funds held by material expenses within the social product to about 53 percent in 1990, and a more than 80 lei reduction of material spending in the national economy for 1,000 lei worth of marketable production. For the same purpose, energy consumption per unit of national income is to be cut down by over 30 percent during the 1986-1990 quinquennium. Besides, the utilization indicator with raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy, calculated on the basis of marketable production, will grow by 30-32 percent in 1990 against 1985. Large-scale action will be taken to recover and turn to best advantage reusable materials -- reserves which will cover more than 50 percent of the needs in some sectors.

Amounting to more than 1,400 billion lei, the investment programme focused on supporting the intensive type of growth. Funds are channelled mainly towards expanding the national base of raw materials and energy, upgrading and re-equipping industrial units, while in agriculture towards carrying out the programme of land improvement and complete mechanization of the fields works.

The entire programme of social and economic development which unf under the sign of intensive growth in the ongoing five-year plan period, is aimed at ensuring the necessary means for further increasing the population's welfare. The 1986-1990 quinquennium will ensure the rise of the real remuneration, maintaining the stability of retail prices within the limits of 1.1-1.3 percent, the volume of retail sales through the socialist commerce will increase by 9.4 percent in 1990 as against 1985. Living conditions will continue to be improved through the construction of more than 750,000 apartments, while the 44-hour work week will be gradually generalized in the Romanian economy.

POLISH YOUTH MEET NICU CEAUSESCU DURING VISIT

AU031827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/7/1987 -- On July 3, Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], received a delegation of the Rural Youth Union of the Polish People's Republic, led by Leszek Lesniak, chairman of the Central Council of the union, who are now on an experience-swap visit to Romania.

The links of friendship and collaboration between the youth organizations in the two countries were highlighted and emphasis was placed on their steadily ascending course, decisively encouraged by the ties between the RCP and the PZPR, on the basis of the talks conducted and the understandings reached at top level.

Information was exchanged on the current concerns of the two organizations for the increased contribution of the young generation of Romania and of Poland to the implementation of socioeconomic development programmes.

Furthermore, present-day aspects of the international youth movement were approached.

During their visit to Romania, the delegation of the Rural Youth Union of the Polish People's Republic met young people and cadres of the UCY and of the students' associations at economic, social, and learning units in Bucharest and in the counties of Timis and Arad.

On Friday, July 3, the delegation of the Rural Youth Union, led by Leszek Lesniak, chairman of the Central Council of the union, were received by Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, stress was laid on the special concern the Romanian Communist Party and, respectively, the Polish United Workers' Party show to the young generations in the two countries, to their growing participation in their homelands' socialist growth.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA RATIFIED -- The exchange of the instruments of ratification of the General Agreement on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah took place in Budapest on 4 July. The agreement was signed in Tripoli by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, during the official visit of friendship paid by the head of the Romanian state to Libya. The instruments were exchanged in Bucharest by Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Abdul Hamid F. Farhat [spelling as published], secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Jul 87 p 5 AU]

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD092059 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu arrived on an official three-day visit to Yugoslavia today at the invitation of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

The visit is expected to give a new impetus to bilateral, primarily economic cooperation, as it has recently not been keeping step with Yugoslav and Turkish needs and prospects.

Halefoglu's visit confirms the continuity of Yugoslavia's dialogue with its neighbours and the Balkan countries. Besides the expansion of various forms of Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation, the talks between Dizdarevic and Halefoglu are also expected to include some of the most current international issues.

The Turkish foreign minister is also scheduled to meet Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

Official ministerial level Yugoslav-Turkish talks start today.

'Unsatisfactory' Trade Noted

LD100334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey are developing very favourably, without any outstanding questions and problems, but the possibilties and wishes of both sides, particularly in the economic sphere, go much beyond the results achieved -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his Turkish counterpart, Vahit Halefoglu, stated here this evening.

The Turkish foreign minister arrived in Belgrade earlier today on a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic and Halefoglu noted the unsatisfactory situation in bilateral trade, its comparatively low level and structure unfavourable to both sides. They reaffirmed mutual interest in efforts to reach the 200-million-dollar target set for bilateral trade this year.

The two ministers described scientific-technical cooperation between their countries as unsatisfactory and said that it should be increasingly included in specific programmes and expanded in the field of technology. They also noted a very good development of cooperation in the field of traffic.

Dizdarevic expressed the Yugoslav economy's interest in participation in Turkey's long-term development projects and supply of Yugoslav equipment for them. The two sides also noted the need for expanding their joint projects in third markets.

Yugoslavia and Turkey expressed readiness to cooperate in the Eureka project, and mutual interest in the participation of Yugoslav firms in its specific programmes.

Cooperation Toasted at Dinner

LD100346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2331 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- There are no open political problems in the extremely good Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation, to which frequent meetings between the two countries officials especially contribute. The above was set out this evening by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his guest, Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, who arrived in Belgrade today in an official visit to Yugoslavia.

In their toasts this evening, the two ministers repeated the observation in today's talks that there are still wide possibilities for cooperation in certain areas, primarily economic relations. It is necessary, as stated, to step up efforts to increase bilateral trade and devote closer attention to the promotion of higher forms of cooperation.

Dizdarevic underscored that Yugoslavia and Turkey are important factors in the development of cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula. He said that Yugoslavia gives great importance to the development of cooperation in the Balkans and that this is the basis of the Belgrade Government's initiative to prepare a ministerial meeting of Balkan countries.

Minister Halefoglu recalled previous agreements between Balkan states, in which Yugoslavia and Turkey played an important role. He agreed that all Balkan countries needed to increase and improve cooperation, for which there was plenty of space, despite great difficulties between some Balkan countries.

Halefoglu said also that he had, on behalf of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, invited Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic to visit Turkey.

POZDERAC BEGINS TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD100417 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Talks began in Belgrade today in an atmosphere of openness and understanding between Hamdija Pozderac, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado, who arrived last night on an official visit to our country. The two vice presidents informed each other in detail about the internal events in their countries and exchanged views on the most topical international questions, particularly on the situation in Central America. Ramirez stressed that his government desires cooperation with all countries, good-neighbor relations, a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America, and sees its foreign policy as a struggle for nonalignment and complete independence.

Hamdija Pozderac repeated that Yugoslavia extends its unreserved support for the struggle of the Sandinista government against the counterrevolutionaries, just as it has supported every resolution that has as its aim peace, progress, territorial integrity, and the country's own path of development.

This morning the Nicaraguan vice president visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD092256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic stated in the Federal Assembly today that the Yugoslavian initiative in calling a meeting of Balkan countries' foreign ministers has met with a favourable response. The only negative reaction came from Albanian through a recent statement by President Ramiz Alia. Dizdarevic said he would contact foreign ministers of a number of Balkan countries to fix the agenda for the proposed meeting. Early in April Yugoslavia proposed a meeting of the foreign ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia to discuss ways of promoting security and cooperation in the Balkans.

Today's session was told that the assembly would discuss Yugoslavia's activities in the international field once in every two or three months. Yugoslav diplomacy will focus on the promotion of economic cooperation in bilateral relations, said Dizdarevic. He went on to announce the visits of high-ranking Yugoslav officials to Algeria, France, Great Britain, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway and the United States. Dizdarevic stressed the need for Yugoslavia's greater presence, especially economic, in the Gulf countries.

He stated that the recent visit to Yugoslavia by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has opened up new, broad prospects for the strengthening of cooperation and relations between the two countries. That was a dialogue of equal partners who respect each other, he said. Dizdarevic said that the Yugoslav-Soviet talks were frank and friendly, and that no questions had been avoided.

He described internal conditions in countries as a factor influencing their reputation and ability for action in international relations, and said that Yugoslavia is no exception in this respect. The aggravated internal conditions, on one hand, but also the independent position of nonaligned Yugoslavia, on the other, lead some in the world to try and call into question its acquired and recognized position by means of pressure and impose upon it unacceptable conditions for cooperation, concluded Dizdarevic.

Outlines Nonaligned Efforts

LD092242 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] As we have said before, on the international scene the Nonaligned Movement has considerably stepped up its activity since the summit meeting in Harare, thus making its own contribution to efforts to improve the general situation in the world and disfuse tension. Within this framework Yugoslavia has launched important actions aimed at intensifying the movement's involvement in world events. This was stated by the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic at today's joint session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee and the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

Speaking of Yugoslavia's initiatives, Dizdarevic placed special emphasis on the recently held ministerial meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries at Brioni, the activity in resolving the Near East crisis within the Committee of Nine for Palestine and, in particular, the activity to stabilize the links between the economies of developing countries, which was discussed at the meeting in Pyongyang.

MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO LCY DEBATE ON KOSOVO

LD301225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0954 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The great expectations that accompanied preparations for the ninth Central Committee session, at which the Kosovo situation and the measures that should be taken to stabilize it in the long term were discussed, resulted in an exceptionally open and constructive debate at the plenum itself. The debate lasted 17 hours, during which 33 Central Committee members spoke.

Believing that as much time as possible should be left for the debate on the conclusions in which the future tasks of the LC are set out, 11 LCY Central Committee members sent their contributions to the discussions for inclusion in the minutes of the Plenum. In view of the importance of this session and everything said there, we are also transmitting the contributions to the discussion that were not delivered from the rostrum but which are of the same importance as those expressed in person.

Hamdija Pozderac:

The stabilization of the position of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo is the key to the general stabilization of circumstances in this province. This must be the main task of all progressive forces fighting for the implementation of the policy of unity, togetherness, and national equality in Kosovo, Hamdija Pozderac stressed.

An acute and principled but also specific political, ideological and theoretical struggle is being waged today over the question of Kosovo.

Events in Kosovo, he assessed, are to be seen in the context of the general conflict between nationalism and self-management, the forces of restoration and the force of socialism in Yugoslavia. The counterrevolutionary forces of the Albanian nationalists in the Serbian, Montenegrin and other nations and nationalities have once again imposed topics and problems and also political programs and alternatives that in historical and objective terms are behind us.

According to these notions and tendencies our history is chiefly a combination of processes that divide us. So-called historical rights, historical obligations, and historical duties are drawn from history, and all are along the lines of apologies for the results and creations of that part of our historical heritage that has sown dissension and divided us.

Pozderac recalled that we have an effective theoretical and practical conception worked out for solving the national question and national relations, upon which we won victory in the liberation war and revolution and have achieved all the successes to date. The socialist self-managing projection of the future directs us toward a joint life in mutual respect of all human, national and cultural rights. So our political, ideological and theoretical approach to the question of Kosovo starts from the axiom contained in this historical experience and truth.

The first axiom is that Kosovo is an integral part of Yugoslavia as a state and territorially united community. The second axiom is that Kosovo is an integral part of the SR of Serbia. And the third is that in Kosovo, just as in all the country and in each part of it, the nations and nationalities are historically oriented toward living together in equality and unity, and not in a parallel and divided.

These axioms, he said, form the basis of the socialist approach to the problems of Kosovo. In no circumstances can there be deviation from them. There can be no negotiation or agreement-seeking on them. This is the demarcation line of the socialist forces both on Albanian nationalists and irredentists and on Greater-Albanian nationalism and other nationalisms in the country.

It seems, he added, that there is a discrepancy between the assessment that a severe blow has been given to nationalism and separatism from the position of the Albanian nationality and the statement that there are still tendencies and activities aimed at an ethnically pure Kosovo. Such an assessment must be corrected to the extent that nationalists of Albanian nationality see and base their activity precisely on aching an ethically pure Kosovo. Such a Kosovo implies a Kosovo as a republic, in other words, it is a practical and material path toward the creation of an ultranationalist program for the creation of a greater Albania. The tendencies that ultimately lead to an ethnically pure Kosovo give room to those policies outside Yugoslavia that mean Yugoslavia's integrity is threatened.

Starting from the axiom that there can be no ethnically pure Kosovo, Pozderac stressed, economic and social means and solutions to the pressure applied by the Albanian peasant and on the Serbian and Montenegrin peasant must be discovered as a basic and key element in the ethnic homogenization of Kosovo. He added that this means the full restoration of the rights of Serbs, Montenegrins, and members of other nations and nationalities in Kosovo as a whole, and also the development of economic, political, and cultural bases for living together in Kosovo.

This time we must not only stress but also, through united stances and specific measures, ensure the truth that Kosovo is not only a problem for Kosovo and the socialist forces in Kosovo, a problem for Serbia and the socialist forces in Serbia, but a problem for Yugoslavia and its socialist forces. To the extent that we all not only have the right to "interfere" in Kosovo affairs but are also called upon to do this for the sake of the struggle against each of all nationalisms -- because all nationalisms are concerned with the head [as received] -- this "interference" especially by the Serbian leadership and by individual leaders has objective substance and reasons. They are to be found to a significant extent in the deformation of specific constitutional norms of 1974 in the practice of relations in the SR of Serbia, and in dislocated relations between the leadership in the SR of Serbia and leaderships in the province, caused by serious errors in the conduct of policy by various leaderships in Kosovo, throughout the period from 1966 right up until the open outbreak of the counterrevolution. What has objective substance should be differentiated and separated from a climate of distrust toward the leadership of the Yugoslav People's Army in Kosovo, which is really investing great efforts in implementing the established policy.

We must build these relations on communist trust and with greater objectivity and measures and not suddenly issue a priority judgement on one side or the other, starting from the principle that Kosovo is a common problem and that it is only through joint action that a contribution can be made to its resolution, Pozderac said.

Franc Setinc:

In his introductory speech Setinc stressed that at this time it would be difficult for us to avenge every indecision. We no longer have time for "settling the situation in terms of formulations." Not only in connection with Kosovo but also generally when seeking a way out of the crisis there have been resoundingly sterile marathon sessions, Franc Setinc stressed.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is painful, and this problem must be resolved as soon as possible without delay and effectively. All of us, the LCY Central Committee, all socialist forces of Yugoslavia, the republics, the Province of Vojvodina and above all Kosovo are the guarantee for this. This guarantee should not be impeded by any border, republican or provincial.

The gun is not needed here. He who resorts to violence is pushing all Yugoslavia into the dark. Our way of settling the situation in Kosovo can be only the road of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity -- Tito's road. Our goal is the relations symbolized by two unforgettable names, Boro and Ramiz, unless they too have been placed on the list of undesirables.

I am speaking about this, Setinc said, because I am against the name-calling and labeling of people in accordance with the system -- I say you are a murderer, so you prove you are not one. By this I by no means believe that the guilt of those who for years before the counterrevolution in Kosovo held the most responsible posts can be erased. The most serious accusations against them are being made by young people sentenced to 10 or 20 years' imprisonment. Recently I wrote that some of them ought at least to be as bold as to say with honor: "Do not lock up our children, we take their guilt upon ourselves!" They themselves are guilty because they did not openly tell young people where the real causes of their dissatisfaction were. Yugoslavia was not guilty, Serbs were not guilty, nor was socialist self-management. The blame lies with the development of statism instead of self-management and the generation of the myth about Kosovo as a republic, instead of brotherhood and unity. [passage omitted]

According to Setinc, the demographic factor should be smashed as a taboo topic. The fact that Azem Vlasi and others have begun to speak more boldly about this deserves full recognition. It is not a matter of someone wishing to spread fear of "an invasion of Albanians." It is primarily a question of the interests of Albanians themselves in Kosovo because otherwise, without the subjective pressure, that is, objectively, the creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo will take place.

According to Setinc, it seems that the most current question is how to penetrate the Albanian family. Certainly not through our summit meetings but via the base, by having more developed local communities from doctors and teachers to nurses, and through very practical and specific programs increasingly involving Albanian women, who are the real key to the Albanian family. It is thus not merely a matter of some sort of automatic process in economic development. A widely drawn and well-thought-out action of information dissemination, propaganda, health education and education in general, culture and sports is needed, because here there can and should be no compulsion. No progressive Albanian should calmly disregard that in some villages Leka Dukadjin's law from the last century still holds sway. [passage omitted]

Esad Merdic:

The party's rank and file as well as the working people expect us to have enough strength to use previous mistakes as a lesson for future actions in the struggle to resolve the present situation and for Kosovo's overall development, Esad Merdic said. The present LC must make a radical turnabout that will also be reflected in the activity of the basic LC organizations while the conclusions should be adhered to much more than before. Attempts to divide nations in whatever part of the country, their negation, or attacks on them are not simply nationalism. They are hostile attacks on the principles of the Antifascist council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia as well.

As a result of the prolonged unresolved situation in Kosovo we have lost our reputation to such an extent that it would be hard to restore it. [passage omitted]

Suljo Mehic:

In addition to unity, which is crucial, we must display efficiency to show and prove that we are not powerless as many in the country and abroad believe, Suljo Mehic noted, insisting on continued differentiation in Kosovo in all spheres of life. It is not enough just to settle accounts with the leading officials and former leaders. It is more important to start from the level of basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities, schools, university, judiciary, public prosecutor's office, and so forth. All those individuals who have compromised themselves or who are operating in disguise while at heart they continue to be counterrevolutionaries should be removed and replaced by honest people and Communists prepared to carry out our conclusions.

As a worker in a coal-mining complex, Mehic added, I can tell you that in my collective we take much stricter measures against individuals who err, either as Communists or workers, and for far less serious mistakes than those made by those who are responsible for the presence of great problems in the country.

Vukasin Loncar:

We must realize that differences in views, particularly those expressed in public, excessive behavior, differing interpretations of individual events, and attempts to draw various types of "allies" into the "game" do not enhance our unity; on the contrary, they disrupt and weaken it, Vukasin Loncar said. [passage omitted]

Albanian nationalists and separatists are using our difficulties and shortcomings, Loncar stressed, adding that in their complexity and seriousness the political, economic and social problems of Kosovo are also a major problem of concern to our whole society. These problems are primarily characterized by national tensions and divisions, but they also reflect a class conflict, a conflict between socialist self-management and bureaucratic statism. The legal, political, or strictly economic approach to analyzing and even tackling these problems is thus not enough. [passage omitted]

Mladjen Vukovic:

If we succeed in proposing answers and solutions conducive to the utmost mobilization of the LCY in resolving the crisis both in the province and society, and if we raise specific tasks for the LCY's members in all parts of the country to embark on a consistent action among the working people and citizens to resolve the problems of improving the situation in Kosovo, this session will then be listed among those events that enhance confidence in the LCY and its role in society, Mladjen Vukovic said.

If, however, this session is yet another opportunity to launch a number of insufficiently binding appeals for the proponents of counterrevolution in Kosovo to change their behavior, in that case, I am afraid, the session will bring the last great disapointment and destroy confidence in our power, readiness, and ability to make decisive progress and leave behind many years of describing the situation without providing guidelines for specific actions needed to change it. [passage omitted]

The working people and citizens cannot understand, Mladjen Vukovic stressed, that prior to the current session no one has been blamed or held responsible for the situation in Kosovo, either individuals or former and present leaderships in Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia. People cannot accept that no one has been called to account for the inadequacy of the action and of the organization in the struggle against nationalism, against those who are trying to divide us, to destroy our unity, to threaten brotherhood and unity, those who want to count heads along nationalist lines and to create ethnically pure areas, to persecute the country's citizens, those who deliberately lay claims to parts of sovereign Yugoslavia, thus jeopardizing the fundamental achievements of our revolution for whose protection, under the SFRY constitution, the LCY bears most responsibility.

It is rightly asked: If the 1981 counterrevolution caught leaderships and individuals unaware, and if the situation as it was at that time and for which they themselves were responsible did not seem to have bothered them, why has virtually no one yet been brought to account either in the province, in the republic or in the federation, Vukovic asked. I thus call on the LCY Central Committee to insist that the state organs in the federation, the SR of Serbia and Kosovo make concerted efforts to establish personal and collective responsibility for the failure to implement the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and, in particular, those relating to the issue of violating constitutionality and law in Kosovo. [passage omitted]

Milovan Popovic:

The Communists and all working people in Serbia, Kosovo, and all Yugoslavia call for those responsible for the situation in Kosovo to be brought to account, for the declared policy to be implemented and for equal rights to be guaranteed for all in Kosovo. This will not be achieved if we continue to play the game of confederative relations between the republic and the province, and if in this sphere we opt, in order to satisfy somebody's interests, for political compromise that will not change the situation in Kosovo. Maybe the reason for our failure in Kosovo lies in the disunity of this kind that undermines both the LC and society as a whole. [passage omitted]

Insisting on ideopolitical work among the masses as one of the prerequisites for overcoming the effects of counterrevolution, Popovic stressed that a considerable section of Albanian intelligentsia has in an opportunist way remained silent about Albanian nationalism. There is a cultural voice to protest against this nationalism and anticommunists activity, and a section of intelligentsia in Serbia is playing the game of "concern for the nation" instead of taking a specific part in the efforts to resolve the problems on the basis of the existing political program. We reject Serbian nationalists and their help, especially the way they are offering it because it is not the way to real differentiation. [passage omitted]

Dobrivoje Simonovic:

All progressive forces in Kosovo, primarily Kosovo LC, and the progressive potentials of the province of Serbia and beyond have joined in the battle to suppress counterrevolution. We have succeeded in suppressing the counterrevolution, in dealing it a deserved blow; it has been physically destroyed. However, this unpleasant event has not been completely ideologically destroyed, Dobrivoje Simonovic said.

It was natural that all information media would send journalists to Kosovo to write about events there, to search for causes and to draw attention to the need for eliminating them.

In my view, this is very laudable and positive. Thanks to journalists and their persistent and unremitting work, our public was informed about everything that has happened there. However, there were also journalists who wrote in an unprincipled and controversial manner, leaving some people in a dilemma. Some of their reports about Kosovo's leading structures, in which all Albanians were branded nationalists, were unjustified. This kind of writing is not conducive to stabilizing the situation. There is plenty to write about concerning the good results achieved in improving the political-security situation and about the concerted efforts by Albanians, Albanian officials and, of course, those of Serbian nationality, to end the emigration of Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, and others from Kosovo. [passage omitted]

Andjelija Filipovic:

Andjelija Filipovic spoke about the indicators of economic stagnation in Kosovo, stressing that the losses for the first quarter of 1987 amount to 23.8 billion dinars. A total of 211 basic organizations of associated labor, or 1 in 4 employing 46,697 people are loss-making. In other words, one in five of the province's workers work in a loss-making organization. [passage omitted]

Milan Pancevski:

The immediate goals of the counterrevolutionary forces both in Kosovo and further afield are the country's political and economic destablization, fomenting national intolerance and hatred, the creation of major social and political troublespots and turmoil, all prerequisites for inciting to a civil war and for potential military intervention from whichever quarter. Explaining this view, Milan Pancevski cited a number of factors that led to counterrevolution in Kosovo.

An additional and very important factor, he said, is the policy pursued by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and its open territorial claims to parts of Yugoslavia. In addition, there was the ideology and activity by various emigre and reactionary forces abroad. All this fitted in nicely with the interests and goals of bloc groupings.

Expressing his belief that, objectively speaking, Albanian nationalism has no internal strength or prospects because it is based on a historically outmoded reactionary ideopolitical platform, Pancevski said that the principal causes behind the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism are to be sought in serious deviations, shortcomings and deformations in implementing both the LC's and society's fundamental and original commitments regarding the development of self-management, the position of the working class, democracy, the concept of intranational relations and the character of the Yugoslav federation.

There was collusion between the forces of Albanian nationalism and the leading political and cultural circles both in Kosovo and beyond. On the other hand, although claiming to be in the name of the struggle for self-management, the brotherhood and unity, equality and affirmation of the Albanian nationality, the activity by Kosovo's political leadership was characterized by pronounced bureaucratization of and statism in social relations and its alienation from its own social and political territory, and by open desires and tendencies to attain the attributes of the state for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and on that basis of creating a republic of Kosovo.

MAJER OPENS SLOVENE LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD070053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- There can be longer be a dilemma over what to give priority to -- clashes with so-called ideological opponents, the bourgeois right, anarcho-liberalism, and other unacceptable ideas and exponents, or rallying together all creative forces and potential in our society with the aim of emerging more effectively from the crisis and embarking on a period of modern socialist society. Only by opting consistently for the future of self-management and with united LC action, can we facilitate the successful and purposeful struggle with the socially and politicially unacceptable ideas and aspirations we are coming up against both in Slovenia and throughout Yugoslavia.

This was the point of departure of today's session of the Slovene LC Central Committee on current ideopolitical circumstances in society and in the Slovene LC and the ideological struggle for the further development of socialist self-mangement and socialist self-managing democracy.

In his introductory report Dr Boris Majer, a member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, stressed the need for more effective ideopolitical actions and more comprehensive implementation of the modern role of the LC in current social policies, which are brimming with problems. [passage omitted] [transmission interrupted]

Unless we find courage to counter all the difficulties, contradictions, tensions, and unrests that will to an even greater extent accompany the transition, and unless the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization becomes our genuine economic, political, and existential program, it is clear that we shall only continue to mark time. At the same time it is necessary to decisively do away with a whole number of socioclass motives, habits, and the characteristic system of regulations, norms, inadequte insistence on social labor productivity, and economizing in the control of human labor and capital.

These tendencies are given a realistic chance to prevail and to halt all self-management projects, which would mark the beginning of our emergence from the difficulties, precisely by a lack of determination within the LC, the dangerous disunity within the party and state leadership itself, and the stagnation of the thought originating from such a situation. In other words, unconvincing and unproductive pronouncements of adherence to self-management is not just another manifestation of the existing crisis but has also become one of its most important perpetuators. The same effect is produced by the behavior of a section of Communists who, though the criticisms of some of the steps is justified, overdo it by blaming the FEC for the general state of affairs. This destructive criticism directed at our government is often used as a coverup for their own inability and unwillingness to change the situation in their own environments. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the need for firmness in criticizing nationalist tendencies in Yugoslavia, Boris Majer also emphasized the need not to overlook the revival of Slovene nationalism. "The escalation of such views and aspirations, both in the country and in Slovenea, is caused by the economic and political crisis and at the same time by the ideological crisis in the LC resulting from obscure criteria and tendency to blur the issues. This ideological crisis is conducive to intermingling of the acceptable and the unacceptable, of the progressive and the conservative which, in turn, facilitates the onslought of antisocialist and anti-self-management ideas and thoughts: [passage omitted]

"This is the case with Albanian, Serbian, Croat, Macedonian, Bosnian, or Slovene nationalism. The economic foundation of Albanian nationalism and irredentisim in Kosovo lies in the bureaucratic usurpation of enormous financial funds, which our entire society collected in the form of the fund for the development of the underdeveloped republics and provinces, and of Kosov in particular, and which was sent to the region to enable it to pull out of backwardness as soon as possible. However, these funds were usurped by the local, more or less nationalistically disposed bureaucracy, with all the catastrophic economic and political consequences that we have to face today. What happened in Kosovo may happen in any other part of Yugoslavia where conditions are conducive to the fulfillment of similar aspirations, ambitions, and force. That is why Kosovo is not a problem of sole concern for the province itself or Serbia alone. It has become one of the most serious problems facing the entire country. [passage omitted]

Some of the most unattractive aspects of Slovene nationalism are the various humiliating and denigrating stereotyped views of other Yugoslav nations and cultures and, I have to mention this, an obesquiousness on relation to foreign views and attitudes, in particular those coming from the West, while at the same time showing disdain for our own creative work. I think that we should fight and suppress such a mentality as it puts to shame our entire nations.

Bringing his introductory report to a conclusion Boris Majer also made reference to a number of unacceptable features of our socioeconomic system, with special emphasis on the current attacks on the basic organization of associated labor and its functions. [passage omitted]

There exist rather great ideological differences both in Slovenia and Yugoslavia about the ways out of the crisis and the program for our society's development. In view of the complex nature of the present situation in Yugoslavia in general, and in Slovenia in particular, these differences should not surprise us. It would be wrong to think that they will be surmounted without any effort or overnight. One of the principal tasks facing this session is to establish and decide which of these differences are productive and which may contribute to the resolution of our difficulties and contradictions, in other words, to decide what is socially and politically unacceptable, Majer concluded. [passage omitted]

Vinko Hafner suggested that, as rarly as this year, the LCY Central Committee should meet to discuss the activity of the Slovene LC Central Committee. This would contribute to a better and unambigious presentation of the ideopolitical developments within the Slovene LC and would prevent simplified views being made of the Slovene LC Central Committee's work. At the same time, Vinko Hafner said, this would help to reduce tensions over the so-called "Slovene syndrom."

According to Ciril Ribicic, this method of assessing the activity of the Slovene LC Central Committee is not necessary. He called for everyday efforts to enhance links within the LCY and for assessing regular forms of activity such as today's session.

Franc Setinc made particular reference to the "Slovene syndrom" and warned of tendencies to exaggerate Slovenia's role within Yugoslavia. He stressed that there would be no successful restoration in the Slovene LC unless it was carried out in the entire LCY.

Referring to the emergence of nationalism, the bourgeois right, and opportunism within the LC, Vojan Rus stressed that the LC was capable of tackling the ideas of the bourgeois right and other deviations without resorting to repressive measures.

Tone Anderlic and other participants in the debate endorsed the introductory report and the theses prepared for the session, but went on to criticize that part of the theses referring to the need for ideological struggle to win over young people. In his view, too much attention is focused on negative and excessive behavior and not enough on concrete activities on the part of the Socialist Youth Federation. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM ON BUJAN CONFERENCE

AU090909 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20-21 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Pristina, 19 Jun -- The question of the First Conference of the National Liberation Committee for Kosovo and Metohija held in Bujan has been made topical in various ways for some time, it was said in the announcement of the LC Provincial Committee Presidium of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, particularly regarding the following stand from the resolution of the meeting:

"Kosovo and Metohija is a region populated mostly by the Shqiptar people who want today, just as they have always done, to unite with Shqiperia (Albania). Therefore, we feel it is our duty to indicate the right road the Shqiptar people should follow in order to fulfill their aspirations. The only way that the Shqiptars of Kosovo and Metonhija can unite with Shqiperia is through a joint struggle with the other peoples of Yugoslavia against the occupier and his servants, for that is the only way to win freedom in which all peoples, including Shqiptars, will be able to proclaim their own destiny for themselves, including the right of self-determination and secession. The guarantee of this is the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, as well as the National Liberation Army of Shqiperia with which it is closely linked. Further guarantees for this are our great allies: The Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States. (The Atlantic Charter, and the Moscow and Tehran conferences)."

After learning about the overall results of the Bujan conference and about the contents of the resolution, The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] sent a letter to the CPY Regional Committee for Kosovo and Metohija on 28 March 1944 in which it stated that the position set forth in the resolution was unacceptable and should be rejected.

Regarding this matter, the CPY Central Committee letter, among other things, says the following: "First of all, you should understand and spread as widely as possible the decisions of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. What is the essence of those decisions? It is the fact that they make possible the equality of all peoples, that they make possible the right of self-determination. They are directed against all hegemonists who want to create various great-national states (Great-Serb, Great-Croat, Great-Albanian, etc.)."

A Toy in the Hands of Reactionaries [subhead]

"It should be clear to you, comrades," the letter goes on to say "that this right can be achieved through recognizing and comprehending those principles, and can be won only through and in the struggle against imperialism -- more precisely, in the struggle against the German imperialism that gives various chauvinist cliques their principal support. Maximum effort must be made to explain the cause to the Shqiptar masses. there cannot only be no free Albania, but no free Albanian people anywhere, in whatever region, if this right is not won in the struggle against the Germans and their allies. [paragraph continues]

A people who do not understand this and who fail to resolutely take up arms to win this right and its freedom will remain a toy in the hands of various reactionary cliques from abroad and their agents in the country. To fight together with the Germans against the National Liberation Army, the Partisan Units of Yugoslavaia and the Albanian liberation movement, and at the same time talk about and allegedly fight for the unification' of Albania -- is this not the same job done by Nedic and Mihailovic in Serbia and by by Pavelic and Macek in Croatia, done for the Germans and against the independence and future of the Albanian People?

"The task now is not to put a border between Albania and Yugoslavia -- both occupied by the Germans -- but to liberate both from the Germans through armed struggle. Each time the qustion of a border is raised, this in fact helps the Germans to incite one people against the other. The Germans now gladly offer various territories and regions to anyone they can think of in order to be able to mobilize the masses in some regions for struggle against liberation movements in other regions."

The CPY Regional Committee for Kosovo and Metohija accepted the position in the CPY Central Committee's letter. Party committees on the territory of Kosovo and Metohija were then informed about and accepted the letter of the CPY Central Committee and the decision of the CPY Regional Committee dated 18 June 1944 says the following: "Apart from successes, during the period since the Sixth Regional Conference, a series of mistakes, omissions, and errors has appeared both in the resolution itself and in work. This was noticed particularly after our Central Committee's letter, which pointed to the problem, had been received.

"In this letter we will point to basic mistakes and failures. In order to remove them, it is necessary that all party leaderships, both in the field and in the army should thoroughly study and immediately start implementing these directives."

Since this moment the above-mentioned Bujan conference position has been considered invalid.

Nationalists' Manipulations [subhead]

The assembly of the Kosovo-Metohija region that was held in Pristina on 10 July 1945 adopted the decision on the unification of Kosovo and Metohija with federal Serbia. Among other things, the decision states as follows: "The Regional National Assembly of Kosovo and Metohija unanimously states that the population of this region, like all the peoples of Yugoslavia, had never accepted either the partition of this region perpetrated by the occupier, nor the partition of Yugoslavia; it therefore expresses the desire of the entire population of the region that it be joined to federal Serbia as its constituent part."

This means, the announcement states further, that the fact has been confirmed and a situation created which formally and factually confirms what had been written in the CPY Central Committee's letter, concerning the invalidity of the mentioned position from the Bujan Conference Resolution.

This was then confirmed through the decision of the ASNO [Antifacist Council of the National Liberation] of Serbia, and, later, by the decision of the Third AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] meeting held in Belgrade between 7-10 August 1945, the declaration of the Republic on 29 November 1945, and the adoption of the Constitution on 1 January 1946, when decisions were made on the declaration of a Federal Yugoslavia consisting of six republics, i.e. federal units, and also of Kosmet and Vojvodina within federal Serbia.

In order to avoid any doubt in the public and any room for possible misinterpretation, manipulation, and misuse, the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee also stresses that the position in question of the Bujan conference resolution is invalid and nonexistent.

Therefore, the rejected position from the resolution is merely the object of arrogation and misinterpretation by Albanian nationalists and separatists to suit Great Albanian ideas and tendencies, as well as an object of misuse and misinterpretation by other nationalist circles. Therefore Communists and other progressive forces of Kosovo SAP, including those in the ranks of the Albanian nationality, have nothing in common with this and will fight consistently against such misuses and misinterpretations.

BREAD PRICES INCREASED BY 19.5 PERCENT IN SARAJEVO

LD092118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Summary] Sarajevo, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The price of bread will increase by an average of 19.5 percent in Sarajevo from tomorrow. This decision, brought about by the increase in production costs, was passed by the self-managing organs of the united agriculture, trade, and industry basic organizations of associated labor.

MONTENEGRO 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY' SENTENCES UPHELD

LD071957 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Titograd, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Montenegrin Supreme Court has rejected appeals by the defenders of the accused and upheld the Titograd District Court verdicts according to which six citizens from Ostros were sentenced for the criminal act of association for the purpose of hostile activity.

The Titograd District Court verdict sentenced Alija Perasevic, Hasan Perasevic, Saljo Markusevic, Dzafer Markusevic, Sulejman Cukovic, and Jusuf Boljevic to terms of imprisonment of between 4 and 13 years.

BRIEFS

NEW SUPERCONDUCTOR PRODUCED -- A team of scientists from the Boris Kidric Institute for Nuclear Sciences has produced a superconductor capable of operating at a temperature of 93 kelvin, or minus 180 degrees celsius. The superconductor is made of several different kinds of ceramic material. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 87 p 1 AU]

AIDS CASES REPORTED -- There has been 11 cases of AIDS registered in Yugoslavia so far. Out of these, two were registered 2 years ago, six last year, and three this year. They are all male. Four of them are homosexuals, three are hemophiliacs, and four are heterosexuals. So far six of them have already died. The tests of various groups of people in Yugoslavia that have been conducted since 1984 show that out of 576 examined homosexuals, 29 were found to be infected; out of 1,802 drug addicts, 502 were infected; out of 632 hemophiliacs, 145 were infected, and out of 1,373 undergoing hemodialysis, 9 were infected. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 87 p 12 AU]